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Nazi Capture of Nikolaev Endangers Port of Odessa

London, Aug. 18.

THE Russians, in their latest communique state: "During the night of August 17, our troops continued fighting against the enemy all along the front."

Since the Russians admitted last night that they had lost Nikolaev, there has been no news in detail of any further change on the Ukraine front. The fall of this town at the mouth of the River Bug makes the position of Odessa very critical. The port is still in Russian hands, and it has strong defences.

It is learned in London that the Russians are continuing their withdrawal along the Dnieper.

The latest German communique describes the persuit of the defeated enemy, who are partly retreating in panic towards the lower Dnieper, but there is no mention of Russian panic in any other theatre of fighting and it is believed that if Marshal Budenny succeeds in carrying out his orderly withdrawal across the Dnieper, he will find strong protection waiting to meet him there.

Hundreds of miles to the north there are signs that the Germans are making a new thrust towards Leningrad by way of the Gulf of Finland.

The correspondent in Finland of a Swiss newspaper confirms this report with a story that the new German defensive has been delayed for some weeks. This, he says, was due to their heavy defeat when they tried to follow the right flank of this part of the front by a drive eastwards from the Pskov region. The Germans, hitherto, have equally failed to make any extensive progress in clearing up the coast of Estonia, the correspondent.—Reuter.

Soviets Resisting on All Fronts

Moscow, Aug. (18.

Soviet Russia's Red Army today was reported to be resisting strongly the German offensive on all fronts after yesterday evacuating two Ukrainian cities, Krivoirog and Nikolaiev, in the face of a plunging German drive which was thrusting closer to the Dnieper river.

The major German drive still appeared to be concentrated in the Ukraine where the Germans have reached the Odessa-Dnieper railroad, threatening the vital iron, coal and industrial area in the southern reaches of the Dnieper river.

Military circles confirmed the statement yesterday by an official spokesman that Marshal Semion Budenny's southern Army had not been cut off and that fighting was continuing on a bloody scale with the Russians putting up strong rearguard action.

Details of the communique issued this morning said that the Russians had smashed the 262nd German division and had inflicted such heavy losses on two other divisions that they were no longer effective fighting units.

It was indicated the Russians had made useless the grain elevators and factories of Nikolaev before abandoning that city.

Russian Counter-attacks

Despatches from the front described Russian counter-attacks at many points. These despatches said that the 94th German infantry division had lost about 70 per cent. of its effectives. The 99th light division, consisting mostly of cavalry and bicyclists, was said to have lost about one-half of its men. The 218th regiment was said to have been wiped out, while the 279th German infantry regiment lost 600 killed and many others wounded when it attempted to attack a Russian village.

Despatches said that at least 19 German planes were shot down Saturday while the Russians last 12.

Russian submarines sank two large transports in the Black Sea, it was claimed.

Reports from the Finnish front said the Red Army had blown up eight bridges, wrecked 11 trains, destroyed 35 planes, 18 tanks, 72 trucks and four armoured cars within the last few days. During the same period, 480 German and Finnish soliders and 25 officers were killed.

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 ✱)

Britain Granting Soviets Credit of £10,000,000

London, Aug. 18.

An agreement on the exchange of goods on credit and on clearing between the U.S.S.R. and the British Government was signed at Moscow last Saturday.

The agreement provides for supplies of considerable quantities of British goods to the U.S.S.R. and Soviet goods to the United Kingdom.

Under the agreement, the British Government grants to the U.S.S.R. a credit of £10,000,000 at a rate of three per cent. for an average period of five years. When this credit is exhausted, the two governments will enter into negotiations for a further amount.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Soviet Government by the People's Commissar of Foreign Trade, A. Miyokan, and on behalf of the British Government by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador.—Reuter.

McNutt Says U.S. Close to War

Indianapolis, Aug. 18.

The United States "is close to war due to the foreign policy of the Nazis," declared Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Securities Administrator, at a state American Legion Convention meeting last night. The speech was broadcast throughout the nation by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. McNutt declared that a free Government is one of debate, but said that "there comes a time when the nation can be discussed to death....

"It is now the plain duty of every citizen to give full support to the decision made by the people and their elected representatives. We can tolerate neither further disaffection or disunity," he added.—United Press.

Italy Bans Use of Flour Made from Vegetables

Rome, Aug. 18.

The Ministry of Agriculture yesterday issued a decree effective from August 20 banning the use of flour made from vegetables for manufacturing biscuits and pastry.

All vegetable flour contained in biscuit factories and pastry shops throughout Italy must be reported to provincial food authorities, the decree specified. The ban was aimed to avoid a shortage of vegetables, consumption of which has been greatly increased since adoption of laws limiting consumption of other foodstuffs, particularly meat and spaghetti.—United Press.

Locust Plague Reported In Egypt, Arabia, India

Rome, Aug. 18.

The "Giornale d' Italia" yesterday published a despatch datelined Ankara, reporting that a locust plague had swept across the Egyptain Sudan, Arabia and into India, destroying large quantities of grain and corn.

The despatch said that Egypt was at present awaiting shipments of American grain to feed the population during the coming winter. In some localities, said the despatch, the locusts were being fought with flame throwers.—United Press.

Italian Artist Dies

Venice, Aug. 18.

Sig. Guido Balsamo Stella, 70, outstanding Italian etcher and decorator, died at his villa near Venice yesterday. Sig. Stella attained fame throughout Italy for his decorative work in Murano glass. He also won numerous prizes in art expositions for his etchings.—United Press.

FDR—Hull Discuss Far East Problem

Washington, Aug. 18.

The international situation, particularly as regards the Far East crisis and French ties with Germany, is understood to have been discussed at the White House yesterday between President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Today Congressional leaders will meet the President, probably to discuss another Lease and Lend appropriation of upwards of $10,000,000,000.

Mr. Cordell Hull was with the President for nearly two and a half hours. Leaving the White House the Secretary of State told reporters: "The conference was a general interchange of information in which we each brought the other up to date on the international situation. We discussed all phases of the situation in which either of us was interested."

Far East Discussed

It is believed that the President and Mr. Hull discussed, particularly, developments in the Far East, including Japan's action in regard to the liner President Coolidge, on whose sailing a list of restrictions were placed by the Japanese.

In another part of the White House Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, and Mr. Harry Hopkins were lunching together.

When the Presidential yacht Potomac returned to Rockland, Maine, on Saturday it was seen to have an anti-aircraft gun conspicuously mounted on the aft upper-deck. It was also noticed that Mr. Hopkins landed wearing a new hat given him by Mr. Winston Churchill. It was a light grey soft hat much too large.

Asked by a reporter at the press conference aboard the Potomac whether he intended to give a radio fire-side chat regarding his conversations with Mr. Churchill, the President said: "It is up to you fellows. If you give the country an exceedingly correct picture, I shall not go on the radio."—Reuter.

German Thrust Said Held Up

Moscow, Aug. 18.

That the big German thrust in the Ukraine is slowing down owing to fierce resistance, is the impression today in Moscow.

A small group of German planes attempted to raid Moscow yesterday but were dispersed and did not reach the capital, says the Russian news agency. The report adds that during Saturday's attempted raid on Moscow one German plane was destroyed.—Reuter.

Grew Discusses Problems With Adm. Toyoda

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador, conferred at great length with Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Foreign Minister, this afternoon.

At the same time, Mr. Eugene H. Dooman, Counsellor of the United States Embassy, also conferred at length with Mr. Eiji Amau, Vice Foreign Minister.

Mr. Dooman conferred prior to Mr. Grew's visit to Admiral Toyoda and then returned to the Japanese Foreign Office at 5.40 p.m., while Mr. Grew apparently was still conversing with the Foreign Minister.

While the subjects of conversation were not disclosed, they obviously were of the utmost importance.

Reliable quarters said that the statemnt by Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, regarding the evacuation of Americans was being seriously studied by the Japanese Foreign Office.

Mr. Grew called on Admiral Toyoda at 4 p.m. and two hours later he was still closeted with the Foreign Minister.

Long Conversation

Purpose of the visit was not disclosed but foremost among pending problems between the United States and Japan are the shipping questions, releasing of diplomats' funds, permission for 25 American officials seeking to leave Japan to leave and general evacuation of Americans.

Some observers here believed that the Japanese were delaying settlement of shipping and fund releasing questions pending further story of the Anglo-American attitude—whether the latter is threatening merely additional short of war measures or the worst eventuality.

"Just Clever Propaganda"

It was noteworthy that special despatches from London and Washington in the vernacular press emphasized that the Anglo-Americans were even hinting they were willing to explore the possibility of resumption of trade provided Japan does not move, however, the "Asahi" suspected this was "just clever Anglo-American propaganda."

The exact reason Japan was delaying acceptance of the American offer to release diplomats' assets was not known but observers speculated that Japan desired a broader released agreement before releasing anything herself.

The present hitch in shipping negotiations was due to Washington's inability to guarantee cargoes against civil libel suits. The Japanese insist they will resume shipping only commercially and on a profitable basis whereas the main United States interest at present seems to be to obtain means for evacuating American nationals.

All Violating Order

A United Press survey of 100 representative Americans disclosed that all technically were living in violation of Japanese freezing regulations, limiting Americans' expenditures to 500 yen monthly, which on an average is one-third of the usual American's monthly expenses in Tokyo.

Although the first month of the freezing regulations had only half expired all those questioned said that their month's expenditures already had exceeded 500 yen. Thus far the United Press correspondent, for instance, has not been granted any licence of any sort and merely was operating on cash funds held previously to the freezing order.

The penalty for exceeding the 500 yen monthly expenditures is either six months in jail or a 5,000 yen fine or both.

Meanwhile, the American Embassy here went on a 24 hour shift basis due to tense relations and heavy work. Last month was one of the heaviest Embassy cable message months in its history. Usually the Embassy is dark at night but lately it has been a blaze of lights every night.—United Press.

President and Mr. Churchill Meet

First picture to reach Shanghai of the historic meeting aboard H.M.S. Prince of Wales between President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill. Seen with the President and the Prime Minister are (left) Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet; General George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the U. S. Army; General Sir John Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of U. S. Naval Operations; and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, First British Sea Lord. The Press Union radiophoto was transmitted from Washington to San Francisco, thence to Tokyo and airmailed to Shanghai.

Roosevelt Resumes His Task; Churchill Back in England

Washington, Aug. 18.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt returns to his White House desk today where he will translate into action the latest agreements with Great Britain and the pledge to Soviet Russia concerning increased United States aid.

His first moves, it was believed, would be centred on strained United States relations with Japan and the need for expediting shipments of supplies to Soviet Russia.

Menzies to Report On Eastern Crisis To Parliament

Melbourne, Aug. 18.

Mr. R. G. Menzies, Australian Premier, will give Parliament a broad outline on August 20 of the gravity of the eastern crisis after which a session will be held for reception of more detailed information, possibly including an account of the meeting of Mr. Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt exceeding anything yet revealed, it is learned authoritatively here.

Mr. Menzies' only reference to his London visit is expected to be merely an announcement of the Cabinet's unanimous decision regarding it after which following party meetings on August 20 Parliament will make its decision on his proposed trip. The suggestion that Mr. John Curtin, Opposition leader, might accompany Mr. Menzies is favoured in some circles.

Replying to Labour criticism which alleged that the gravity of the eastern crisis had been exaggerated for political purposes to permit him to make a face-saving visit to London before resigning the premiership, Mr. Menzies said all the cards are on the table and he is only asking for instructions of the Australian people. Referring to criticism by Mr. Evatt, Labour member of the War Council, Mr. Menzies said the former's mind was obsessed by political manœuvring and pointed out that a statement by Mr. Curtin on August 12 did not support the exaggeration theory. He said Labour would have to decide between the views of Mr. Curtin and Mr. Evatt.—Reuter.

Enlistments on the Increase

Sydney, Aug. 18.

Enlistments in the Australian forces increased during the past fortnight, according to Mr. Percy Spender, Army Minister. More than 1,500 have joined each week, he stated, with Western Australian leading all states.

It is estimated that there are roughly a million and a half men in Australia between the ages of 18 and 45. About 160,000 have enlisted in the Australian forces and 200,000 have applied to join the air force but not more than one-third were accepted. Many thousands of the remainder should be available for the army.

After deducting half a million as unfit or in reserved occupations and allowing 25,000 for the navy and a quarter of a million for home forces a considerable reserve is still left to be drawn upon.—Reuter.

Some observers thought the Government may be testing Japanese reaction to Russian aid shipments via the Pacific through its disclosure that tankers carrying aviation petrol are already en route to Vladivostok.

It was pointed out that while the usual policy is to keep such shipments secret, defence officials announced dispatch of the first ship to the press last week.

Matters for Attention

Matters awaiting President Roosevelt's attention are:

1. Japan's refusal to permit the S.S. President Coolidge pick up United States civilians stranded in Japan;

2. Selection of a United States representative to the forthcoming conference at Moscow concerning British and American aid—it was believed that Mr. W. Averill Harrimann, Lend-and-Lease expediter in London, would likely be the American delegate.

3. The decision whether to take over the strike-bound Kearney shipbuilding yards where strikes are holding up the navy's expansion programme.

4. Plans to speed up defence production to meet new demands resulting from the Russian needs—this may entail revamping of defence agencies to eliminate friction and centralize control.

5. New requests to Congress for Lend-and-Lease funds which will, it was estimated, reach between US$6,000,000,000 and US$12,000,000,000.

6. Affixing of his signature to important bills including the measure extend service of concripts, National Guardsmen and reservists by 18 months.

7. A review of relations between the United States and Vichy in light of Marshal Henri Petain's announcement of France's closer ties with Germany.—United Press.

Churchill Returns Safely

London, Aug. 18.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, and his party arrived safely in Britain this morning, it is officially announced. Mr. Churchill met President Roosevelt at sea last week.

Mr. Winston Churchill returned to Great Britain in the battleship Prince of Wales after his historic meeting with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Churchill stopped over at Iceland on his way back, it is now revealed, and inspected British and American troops.

An official announcement to this effect was made this morning that he and his party had safely reached Britain.

As yet, the Premier has made no announcement concerning his meetings with Mr. Roosevelt, and even his port of disembarkation is at present undisclosed.

It was in this giant new battleship, the Prince of Wales, that the Prime Minister left British waters to meet Mr. Roosevelt, somewhere at sea.—Reuter.

Japan May Seize Thailand Aerodromes Says Former British Envoy in Tokyo

London, Aug. 18.

The next move on the chessboard in southeast Asia apparently will be that the Japanese knight will take Thailand aerodromes with a view to early checkmating of the Thailand king, writes Sir Robert Clive, former British Ambassador to Japan, in the "Daily Mail."

"However Japan still undecided has not yet moved and the knight may not do so," he adds. "The clear warnings of Mr. Cordell Hull and Mr. Anthony Eden cannot be ignored as neither country is bluffing, therefore Japan must carefully calculate before making the next move.

"Japan must consider whether she is sufficiently strong to risk the combined strength of the two great English-speaking Governments this year and next. The Japanese claim they have not yet been defeated but it is felt today that the slightest risk of defeat will surely find means of postponing the march of events. A hint of aggression against Thailand is largely made with a view to testing the temper of Britain.

"But make no mistake, if Japan decides today that war with the two Democracies is not worth the risk Japan will step back now solely for the purpose of enabling a farther jump later," Sir Robert Olive warns.—Reuter.

Swarming Into Thailand

Bangkok, Aug. 18.

Japanese are swarming into Thailand in ever-increasing numbers. "From Bangkok down to Songkla, one sees them everywhere," says a writer in the "Supabburas" under the heading "Exit Europeans, Enter Japanese."

Upper class seats in Bangkok's cinemas, which used to be occupied by Europeans, are now full of Japanese visitors. At weekends they are seen crowding parks and restaurants. Many houses are occupied by Japanese at rents, which the Thais themselves cannot afford. Japanese shops have been opened near Government concerns.

British Demands Denied

A report that Britain has demanded from the Thai Government control of the Aranya Prades railway line, threatening forcible measures in the event of non-compliance, is denied in an official Thai communique.

"There is no truth whatever in this foreign news report," the communique says.—Reuter.

Important Ruling on Foreign Exchange

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation announced yesterday morning that, according to a message from the Board of the Stabilization Fund, local importers would be accommodated with foreign exchange at fixed rates if they could certify that the goods in question would be imported from the sterling area or the United States. Story on financial page.

Tokyo Announces Restrictions on Foreigners

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

The Home Ministry has revised the ordinance restricting the entry and sojurn of foreigners into Japan, effective August 15. The revised regulations provide:

1. A ban on unauthorized departures from Japan of foreign residents:

2. Authorization of prefectural governors to specify the length, as well as the places that foreigners shall stay in Japan, in case they do not possess passports, certificates, or if their travel documents are ambiguous:

3. Authorization by the Governors to specify the points of departure or routes to be followed by departing foreigners; and

4. Restriction of a transit visa to a single passage through Japan.

Control Tightened

The Japanese Government is increasing its control over foreigners. This especially applies to British and American subjects.

It is understood, however, that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is now permitted to pay off non-designated depositors.

The Foreign Office has just notified Embassies, Legations and Consulates that all aliens residing in Japan must obtain a permit for departure from the country. Heretofore, it has been required only to give notice of such departure to the police authorities, but the new regulations, which became effective on August 15, require Prefectural Governors' permission for such action.

Applications for leaving the country must be submitted at least three days prior to intended departure, but it is understood the Government does not intend to place great difficulties in the way.

Britons, Americans Affected

The new restrictions against alien residents are technically applicable to all foreigners in Japan, but it is tacitly understood they are chiefly directed against British and American subjects.

Moreover, this dovetails with the Washington report that the liner President Coolidge was not calling at Japan because the Japanese authorities refused to allow 100 American civilians, who were awaiting passages to America, to leave.

Japanese Government officials have persistently refused to comment in this connection, though admitting the report from Washington must be accurate, since it originated from the State Department.

However, now that Americans are permitted once again to travel to Shanghai, many have booked passages for an early sailing, hoping to connect with Manila.

Government officials says that the restrictions on the travel of aliens to China has been necessitated by the extreme congestion recently, which now seems to have been alleviated.—Reuter.

Hitler Saving Up For a Rainy Day?

London, Aug. 18.

A secret German transmitter during the week-end alleged that Hitler had deposited funds abroad for his personal use.

It is stated that Hitler ordered 58,000,000 marks to be entered into certain South American accounts. They were to be entered as "reserves and commissions," to be transferred via Italy, Spain and Portugal, to Buenos Aires and deposited in a bank which is already holding funds for Himmler, Geobbels and Ley.—Reuter.

Thai Minister Sees Toyoda

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

Mr. Phya Sri Sena, Thai Minister to Japan, called on Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Foreign Minister, at the Foreign Office this morning, and conferred with him on various current questions.—Domei.

R.A.F. Pounds Bremen And Other Industrial Targets At Duisburg

London, Aug. 18.

OVER 100 bombers took part in R.A.F raids over Germany on Sunday night, it is officially announced.

Among other objectives, the port of Bremen and industrial targets at Duisburg were attacked by the Bomber Command.

This is the second occasion on which the number of R.A.F. planes used has been disclose. The first occasion was on Friday, when it was stated that a force of 300 bombers had been employed in the previous night's raids on Germany.

It is expected that this practice, which marks a new departure in R.A.F. publicity, will be followed as often as possible without disclosing valuable information to the enemy. Losses will be in their right perspective, and will correct German attempts to minimise British attacks.—Reuter.

Northern France Raided

London, Aug. 18.

Formations of Royal Air Force bombers and fighters last night roared across the channel coast in the teeth of a gale, flying so low that they just cleared houses tops.

The planes, apparently, were heading south to attack shipping. They returned in half an hour. On the outward flight they were so low that people in Folkestone clearly saw aerial torpedoes on the planes, said reports from the United Press correspondent there.

Meanwhile, several squadrons of fighters swept northern France to continue the pounding which the R.A.F. has kept up for weeks.

The Air Ministry said that British bombers also were active on Saturday night and early on Sunday, causing great fires and explosions in Cologne, Dusseldorf and Duisberg.

The Air Ministry said that the R.A.F. destroyed seven German fighters in yesterday's sweeps across the Channel and northern France. The R.A.F. was reported to have lost two fighters and one bomber.

Sunday's sweeps, said the Air Ministry, were directed mostly against shipping off the French coast and planes on the ground.

Planes of the Royal Air Force, on Saturday night and early Sunday again hammered Germany in a series of sweeping raids, authoritative sources here said yesterday.

British bombers attacked Cologne, Dusseldorf, Duisburg the Ruhr valley and also ports in occupied territory, it was reported. "Many large fires were started," said authoritative sources.—United Press.

Importance of Bombers Stressed

London, Aug. 17.

"Bombers will be the chief instruments of victory." Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Secretary, declared today in a speech before members of the Royal Air Force who carried out a raid over Rhineland the previous night.

"Last autumn, fighters saved us from defeat," Sir Archibald added. "Our bombers will destroy Germany's war industry and will crush the will to conquer of the German people. The flights you are carrying out and those you carried out during the past weeks are of particular importance. They will contribute to lessening the weight of German attacks against Soviet Russia."—Havas Telemondial.

German Bomber Destroyed

London, Aug. 18.

A German bomber was destroyed and two others severely damaged on Saturday evening when a number of enemy aircraft made a determined but unsuccessful attack on one of our convoys, says an Admiralty communique.

The enemy was met by gunfire both from ships in the convoy and the escort. One bomber crashed into the sea, and of the damaged aircraft one was burning fiercely when last seen. The communique adds that "there were no casualties in our ships."—Reuter.

Slight Damage by Nazi Planes

London, Aug. 18.

A joint communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries yesterday said that a few German planes raided the coast of eastern and southeastern England on Saturday night and Sunday while some also flew inland.

Planes which flew inland "caused some damage but the number of casualties reported was very small, although it included a small number who lost their lives in a town in southeast England," said the communique.—United Press.

Berlin Radio Goes Off the Air

London, Aug. 18.

The Berlin radio went off the air at midnight Sunday indicating an air raid was in progress by either British or Russian planes.—United Press.

British Bombers Create Havoc in Raid on Sicily

Cairo, Aug. 18.

A successful raid on Sicily on Friday night is reported in a Middle East R.A.F. communique, which reveals that heavy bombers created havoc in the port of Catania.

Many bombs were dropped on the central mole, railway station, and customs buildings and warehouses, causing one large fire and many smaller ones.

Later an explosion occurred, flames rising to 800 feet and being visible 70 miles away.

Sweeps were made by fighters over southern Sicily on Saturday, but no combat resulted.

On Friday night R.A.F. bombers also raided the aerodromes of Berka and Benina and the ports of Bardia and Benghazi, all in Cyrenaica.

At Benina direct hits were registered on hangars and administrative buildings. Control offices were set on fire and a number of explosions caused.

At Berka, grounded aircraft were attacked.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm, supported by R.A.F. bombers, successfully raided Bardia and bombed shipping in Benghazi, says the communique. Enemy gun positions east of our position at Tobruk were subjected to a heavy bombardment by combined forces of the R.A.F. and South African air force bombers and fighters.

British fighters intercepted and damaged an Italian bomber over Gambut.

The communique also reveals that Malta was raided four times on Friday night, but that only minor damage resulted.

The British lost only one plane in Friday night's widespread operations.—Reuter.

Duff-Cooper Lauds Peace Aims

Washington, Aug. 18.

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, former British Minister of Information, declared last night in a radio speech that the eight-point peace aims of President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill "have rung like a melancholy death knell in the hearts of millions of the enemy."

Mr. Duff Cooper, who is en route to Singapore to coordinate British military-political-economic problems, declared that post-war problems are "possible of solution only if approached from a world basis." He said that only Britain and the United States would be able to accomplish this in an unselfish manner.—United Press.

Japan—N.E.I. Trade Talks Report Denied

Batavia, Aug. 18.

Referring to a Japanese news agency report from Tokyo that "Japan has opened new trade talks with the N.E.I. to end the 'freezing' war," and that such talks are "making such 'smooth progress' that a resumption of normal trade relations is expected next week," a statement received here from official sources says that there has been no change in the point of view since July 28, when the Director of Economic Affairs made his declaration to the People's Council.—Reuter.

Admiral Darlan Arrives In Paris

London, Aug. 18.

Admiral Darlan arrived in Paris this morning for conversation with the Occupation Authorities, according to the Swiss Radio.—Reuter.

Fall of Nikolaiev Admitted; Nazi Drive Nearing Dnieper

Moscow, Aug. 18.

A SOVIET communique this morning admitted that powerful German forces had captured Nikolaiev and Krivoirog and were battering their way closer to the Dnieper river.

The communique, covering Sunday operations on the Russo-German front, said that the Red Army gave up both cities after stubborn battles.

The Russians succeeded in blowing up naval dock yards at Nikolaiev before abandoning the town, said the communique.

Fighting raged on Sunday along the entire 1,000 mile front from the Arctic to the Black Sea and Germans were reported to be losing "tremendous" numbers of men.

Earlier the communique said that so vast were Nazi losses that Germans were blasting out mass graves with land mines and dumping truckloads of corpses into them.

As the war raged into the ninth week Germany appeared to be throwing big offensives into the Ukrainian and northwestern fronts. In the south Russians were reported to be carrying out orderly withdrawals under protection of strong rear guard action.

The Soviet force which last week abandoned Kirovgrad, yesterday was said to have fallen back to fight a rear guard action protecting important industrial regions along the Dnieper river.

In the northwest the Red Army appeared to be holding back a double German thrust at Leningrad.

Heavy fighting was reported in progrss around Staraya Russa south of Lake Ilmen. The "Red Star" said the Soviets counter-attacked and recaptured a city, "K," and still were advancing.

The Sunday night communique said that 19 German planes were shot down in air combats and that 12 Russian planes were missing.

Soviet submarines sank two large Rumanian transports in the Black Sea, the communique also said.

The communique said that Germany was hurling fresh units into the great offensive and was paying heavily in dead and wounded.

"For every metre captured in Soviet land, German fascists pay with heaps of corpses," said the communique, which reported the smashing of the German 452nd and 485th regiments of the 262nd German infantry division.—United Press.

First Substantial Nazi Success

By "ANNALIST"

London, Aug. 18.

Eight weeks of constant war, in which millions of men, thousands of tanks and warplanes and any number of guns, have been engaged, see the Germans with their first substantial success in their hands, namely the town of Nikolaiev, on the Black Sea.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 ✱)

British Occupation of Iran Seen As Possibility

London, Aug. 18.

AUTHORITATIVE sources here said yesterday that the British and Russian warning to Iran to "remove the German menace" increased belief here that Britain may find it necessary to occupy Iran in order to protect her vital interests in the Middle East.

The British and Soviet demarche to Iran was reported to have demanded that the latter "take effective measures to remove the German menace."

Authoritative sources said the Anglo-Russian demarche reminded Iran that "concern is felt by these two governments with regard to the excessively large number of Germans in Iran."

The British and Soviet demarche to Iran was prompted by complete British dissatisfaction over action the Iranian government had taken since a previous warning a fortnight ago when Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Minister, in the House of Commons said that Britain had called attention of the Iranian government to the danger of the presence of German "technicians" in Iran, said competent observers here.

Mr. Eden said that Britain had suggested that Iran should adopt measures to eliminate the Germans.

The Anglo-Soviet demarche was made because Britain felt that thus far Iran had not taken sufficiently drastic steps, it was said. Informed sources said that Germans were regarded as fifth columnists whose continued presence in Iran constituted a threat to Iraq.—United Press.

Iranian "Plot" Denied

Teheran, Aug. 18.

The official newspaper "Iran" categorically denies foreign reports that a number of Iranians, with "certain foreign agents," have been hatching a plot against the regime.

According to these reports, the plot was to be carried out in August. It was added that the plot had been discovered, some conspirators arrested and executed, and a law had come into force to keep the incident secret.

Dismissing the reports as "imaginary," the newspaper says one would never find a single Iranian who is not attached to the principles of the Government or who would be an instrument for the execution of bad intentions of others. "These provocations have not had the least effect on the unity and patriotism of Iranians."—Reuter.

Young Fighting Generals Lead Soviet Russia's Army

To the general public the leaders of the great Soviet military machine are hardly even names. The many drastic purges removed most of the better-known figures, and they were replaced by soldiers unfamiliar to the outside world, while power fell even from such traditional figures as the cavalry-leader, Budenny, the most romanticised of the Red soldiers, who became local commander at Moscow.

Since the last great service purge of 1938, however, there has been more continuity in command. Today the Red Army is controlled by three men—Marshals Voroshilov and Timoshenko and General Zhukov.

After Trotsky's preliminary work, the consolidation of the Russian Army was the care of Voroshilov and Tukachevsky. Born in 1881, Klement Voroshilov was a factory worker who, at the age of 36, showed innate military ability during the Civil Wars as commander of the Tenth and Fourteenth Ukrainian Armies. As commander of the Kharkhov Military District, he laid the foundations for the present defence system of the Ukraine. With Budenny he was one of the creators of the famous Red Cavalry. From 1925 to 1940 he was Commissar for Defence, and it was during those years that the Red Army attained its present structure.

Voroshilov's Policy

Much of the detailed organization, however, was due to his deputy commissioner, Tukachevsky, who, with seven other generals, was executed in June, 1937, for alleged pro-German affiliations. Voroshilov's reputation was not enhanced by his conduct of the Russo-Finnish War, and a general reshuffle occurred in May, 1940, two months after the cessation of hostilities in Finland. Voroshilov was relieved of his post as commissar, and became president of the newly-appointed Committee of Defence, and assistant to Molotov. This was thought to amount to his supersession, but last week he appeared as one of the five members of the inner Cabal, known as the State Defence Committee, which is, to assume executive control of the war with Germany. Voroshilov is Russia's leading protagonist of mechanisation and a strong believer in such methods of "indirect tactical offence" as the scorched-earth policy. When he was relieved of his duties as commissar many outside military experts believed that he had differed from those who wished to place all reliance on a stand at the actual frontier; and, if this be so, events have justified his theory of a policy based on depth-defence.

On May 8, 1940, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko replaced Voroshilov as Commissar for Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army. He was one of the original Ukrainian cavalrymen, and, like so many of the present Red commanders, graduated from the cavalry to motorised formations. He always preached a war of mobility, and military writers term him "a neo-cavalry tactician," meaning by this that he has adapted the extremely unconventional cavalry tactics of Budenny to the more rapid tempo of machine-warfare. In the internecine quarrels of the Soviet regime he attached himself to Voroshilov, as against Tukachevsky, and bitterly opposed those Red staff-officers who wanted to follow too blindly the German precepts of war.

Organiser and Politician

Timoshenko led the Russian forces during the occupation of East Poland in 1939 and secured an entirely unearned kudos, because the actual fighting against the demoralized and trapped Poles was negligible. Timoshenko thus became the outstanding figure in the curious politico-military world of Soviet Russia, and fortunately for himself, he incurred none of the criticisms in the subsequent Finnish War. Voroshilov had insisted upon assuming direct personal control of the war, and thus became responsible for the original miscalculations; while Timoshenko gained a still further reputation for organising the later and successful stages of the campaign in his capacity as Chairman of the Defence Commissariat and Vice-Premier, a post to which he was appointed at the last session of the Supreme Soviet. The actual reorganization of the Red Army in the latter part of 1940, incorporating the lessons of the Finnish War, was primarily his work.

Like most Ukrainians, Timoshenko loves the political game, and for many years he represented the Ukrainian peasants in Moscow. Indeed, he has derived much publicity from his "earthiness," and is very popular as a leader who has retained direct contacts with the peasantry. He is probably a better organiser than a commander in the field, and he is not supposed to possess Voroshilov's gifts as a strategist.

Hopkins May Get Task of Speeding Soviet Supplies

Washington, Aug. 18.

Reliable circles disclosed today that Mr. Harry Hopkins probably will be given the task of speeding American war materials to Soviet Russia under President Roosevelt's pledge, but these materials will not be under the Lend-and-Lease programme.

There appeared to be no doubt that the Administration intends to fulfil the pledge that President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, have given M. Joseph Stalin.

Informed quarters said that planes, guns, military ordnance and other material will be offered the U.S.S.R. on an immediate delivery basis.

It was believed that the Roosevelt-Churchill conference commitments for greater and speedier American aid to Great Britain and Russia have caused a re-examination of the entire American arms production programme. The new blue-point of requirements covering armaments and food was being placed before American officials by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, who is now in Washington.

These needs were to be of such magnitude that they will require vast expansion of existing production facilities beyond anything now contemplated. Official quarters suggest that the New Lend-and-Lease programme must reach at least US$10,000,000,000.

It was reported that the War and Navy Departments have been instructed to be prepared to offer all available material to the Soviet military mission which is now in Washington.

It was disclosed that there was no immediate thought of proferring the U.S.S.R. Lend-and-Lease aid in view of the large cash resources of the Soviet Union.

President Roosevelt, it was understood, believes that Russia's surprising stand must be encouraged by a flow of supplies. He was said to feel that if Germany can be stalled or even stopped in Russia, the current war can be terminated several years earlier than it could if Russia falls.

Plans were believed to be proceeding for dispatch of a high-ranking military and supply mission to Moscow. It was believed possible that officials of cabinet rank may be sent.

Shipment of materials such as aviation gasoline and planes, however, will not await outcome of this conference.—United Press.

German Raid on Moscow Fails

Moscow, Aug. 18.

A small group of German planes attempted to bomb Moscow last night but were turned back by Soviet night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries, this morning's Red Army High Command communique announced. One enemy plane was shot down during the raid.—Havas Telemondial.

Currency Stabilization Operating Committee Formed

Chungking, Aug. 18.

The establishment of an operating committee to carry out the decisions of the Chinese Currency Stabilization board was announced by the Chinese Government spokesman at this afternoon's press conference here.

The committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance, will have 15 members, five of which will form a standing committee.

Reuter learns that the first meeting of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board, comprising three Chinese, one British and one American members was held in Chungking on August 16. At this time, important decisions were reached, among which was the despatch of a member's board to Shanghai and Hongkong to supervise and report on the Executive Board's decisions.

It is understood the British member, Mr. E. L. Hall-Patch is going to Shanghai.—Reuter.

Unarmed Youth Pursues Robber, Recovers $800

A daring daylight highway robbery was committed by an armed criminal on Tientsin Road, near Honan Road at about 9.50 a.m. yesterday when the gangster stopped a young Chinese messenger of a large firm and robbed him of a paper parcel containing $5,000 the youth was taking to a native bank.

With the money in his possession, the gangster fired a shot to discourage all attempts at pursuit and took to flight. The victim, however, raised an alarm and dashed after the robber, almost catching up with him on Kiangse Road, near Ningpo Road.

Here the criminal tried to shake off his pursuer, and pressed the trigger once more, but the pistol jammed. In his haste to get away, the robber dropped $800 of the stolen money, but decided not to stop to pick the cash, and disappeared in an alleyway.

Minesweeper Lost

London, Aug. 18.

The Admiralty announces the loss of H.M. Minesweeper No. 39.—Reuter.

Offices of the De la Rama Lines disclosed today that four ships will be added to its service to the Philippine islands in an effort to relieve the acute shortage of shipping bottoms. The vessels, the Carret, Cardina, Carmona and Carbella, are now operating over a variety of hemisphere and Pacific routes.—United Press.

Texas Oil Goes to Britain Gratis

Austin, Texas, Aug. 18.

All the oil pumped from Texas yesterday went gratis to the British war machine, but some companies so impeded the plan that less than 100,000 barrells were produced instead of the anticipated 2,000,000.

All of the 97,000 Texas wells which normally close down on Sunday were given permission to operate if they donated their oil to Britain. Major companies, however, argued that "legal obstacles" prevented full observance of the occasion.—United Press.

Kunming Raided Six Times in Eight Days

Kunming, Aug. 18.

Kunming experienced its sixth air-raid in eight days yesterday when 27 Japanese bombers raided the city at 10.30 in the morning, dropping their bombs on the heart of the city.

Considerable damage was done to the principal shopping centre. After the raid, four reconnaissance planes flew over the city, apparently taking photographs. The all-clear was sounded at 3 p.m.—Reuter.

Heavy Raid on Kunming

French Indo-China, Aug. 17.

Squadrons of Japanese naval aircraft today heavily bombed Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in French Indo-China waters announced today. Fires were started in several sections of the city while damage was done to several aeroplane factories, the announcement said.—Domei.

Transports Sunk

Central China, Aug. 18.

It was learned that two Chungking transports of 1,000 tons each, on the Yangtze River near Patung, Hupei Province, were sunk by Japanese Army bombers yesterday morning in the course of raids enforcing a blockade on the river.—Domei.

Wushan Bombed

Central China, Aug. 17.

Following up a successful raid on Kaihsien this morning, Japanese army aircraft this afternoon struck heavily at Wushan, eastern Szechuen, causing extensive damage. Direct hits were scored on military structures within the city including a large salt manufacturing plant. The Japanese planes returned safely.—Domei.

Raids in Yangtse Basin

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, Aug. 18.

Japanese naval aircraft operating in the Yangtze basin raided Liuchai and Kiuhwa, respectively 50 and 70 kilometres east of Anking, the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced today. According to the communique, direct hits were scored on the headquarters of the Chunking 145th Division, Barracks and military warehouses were destroyed, the communique said.—Domei.

★Fall of Nikolaiev Admitted

(Continued from page 1)

It is not a very big price, nor was it fortified like Odessa, but it confirms that the Germans have overrun the extreme southern portion of the Ukraine as far as the estuary of the Dnieper, with the exception of the port of Odessa, which may involve a costly toll if reduced by force.

Intrinsically Nikolaiev may be regarded as a minor success, but compared to the aspirations and ambitious claims of the Germans it fades into insignificance. Just four weeks ago the German Radio, with a roll of drums and bursts of fanfare, was telling the world that Russian resistance was primarily broken, with the roads to Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev definitely open, and that the largest portion of the Russian army had either been made prisoner or destroyed.

Front Not Altered

Despite these resounding broadcasts the front has not altered, even on German showing, at Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev since that date. German forces have been forced to make their efforts further, and further south in their endeavour to find a weak spot or outflank the Russian system of defence.

Even in the German drive towards the southeast, which terminated with the fall of Nikolaiev, Soviet forces under Marshal Budenny seem to have succeeded in evading encirclement, and their retreat into the arc of the Dnieper, and in some cases across the river, appears to have been conducted without large loss or serious disorganization.

On the rest of the front the situation remains unchanged, although there are indications of renewed fighting north of Leningrad at Kexholm and around Smolensk.—Reuter.

★Fall of Nickolaiev Endangers Odessa

(Continued from page 1)

Many German tanks were destroyed in the Kirovgrad area and Russian guerillas were extremely active in the Slutsk zone, Moscow Radio announced today.

During fierce fighting in the Kirovgrad direction, Soviet infantry continued fighting against German tanks and put many Nazi tanks out of action, Moscow radio announced.

"A small unit under Lieutenant Slezkin destroyed several tanks and patrol cars in the course of the last two days," the Russian radio said. "The unit destroyed seventeen in the past two days," it added.

Moscow radio was also heard to claim that Russian reconnoitering patrols had discovered and destroyed a huge German artillery dump hidden 50 kilometres west of Smolensk.

"Russian guerillas in Slutsk were causing much worry for the German commanders in charge of the town," Moscow radio alleged. "The guerillas nightly destroy German parties passing to and from Slutsk. Soldiers are attacked and killed," Moscow radio said.

The Russian radio also added that the region had been proclaimed dangerous by the Germans and that the Nazi commander in that area had been given eight days in which to clean up the district. "The guerillas, however, continue to operate with complete impunity and their ranks are becoming stronger daily," Moscow radio charged.—United Press.

Mannequins Make Good Propaganda In S. America

London, Aug. 18.

"The fact that British manufacturers could design and make such materials and models in the midst of intensive air raids, and moreover that a party of mannequins could travel safely across the Atlantic, appealed vividly to the imagination of the South American people, to the serious detriment of the much-vaunted superiority of the Axis powers whose propaganda suffered a severe setback," declared an official overseas trade report on the visit of a British fashion collection to South America.

A great majority of the 80 models were sold before the party returned to Britain. In most cases, shoes and handbags were sold with them.

The report continues: "Commercially, there is no doubt that the displays created immense interest in British fashions and materials. During the week following the displays at Alvear Palace, department stores and agents for British textiles were embarrassed by the number of enquiries for British materials."

Apart from the direct commercial benefits, it was agreed on all sides that the displays in Buenos Aires and Montevideo were of greatest importance to British propaganda.

"The displays in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo created a sensation and it was generally agreed that never before in Brazil had a British undertaking attracted such widespread interest."

The report records a number of displays which raised large sums of money for South American and British charities.—Reuter.

German Long-Range Batteries Active

London, Aug. 18.

Several salvoes were fired last night by German long-range batteries in the French coast.

It is believed the shells were aimed at a British convoy which was passing through the Channel at the time.—Havas Telemondial.

Canadians Ready for Invaders

Should Hitler's paratroops ever set foot on British soil, they would certainly meet with a very hot reception. Among those ready to greet the Nazis are this Canadian armoured division, some of whose Bren Gun carriers are shown in the picture. They are an extremely mobile and formidable force.

Nazi Propaganda and Russia

(Special Commentary)

AFTER eight weeks of fighting the Nazis are still making fantastic claims of successes against the Russians.

On Tuesday, the Nazis announced the destruction of 184 Soviet planes —63 on the ground and 121 shot down, loss of 28 Soviet tanks and 46 heavy guns, and "heavy losses" suffered by the Soviet Army "in the northern sector of the eastern front" (where that might be is left to public imagination).

The foregoing extracts from official German announcements have a familiar ring. Too often of late have the Nazis announced that.... over a million Russian are prisoners ....the Russian Air Force has been wiped out....Moscow has been evacuated by the Government.... nearly four million casualties have been suffered by the Soviets and 20 million Soviets have evacuated the Ukraine in the greatest mass migration in history.

Goebbels Very Busy

Goebbels factory, in short, is working at full blast trying to manufacture the myth that all is well on the Eastern Front and that the German Army is methodically liquidating the stronghold of Communism. The truth is that that army is getting nowhere in a hurry.

Since the attack on Russia, the Nazis have been making increasingly extravagant claims. At the present rate, the number of Soviet planes, tanks, guns and ships announced as destroyed or captured, and Soviet officers and men claimed to be killed or made prisoner will soon exceed the entire strength of the Soviet forces, just as the number of British warships already claimed as sunk by the Nazis has exceeded the total strength of the British Navy.

Goebbels got off to a flying start a week after the invasion of Russia by announcing that in the first seven days of fighting the Russians lost 600 guns, 2,233 armoured cars and tanks and 4,107 planes, against 150 planes lost by the Germans.

Initial "Successes"

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters it was announced that in the very first day of the war, "despite numerical Russian air superiority, German squadrons defeated the Russian air force in a devastating manner. Together with machines destroyed on the ground, the number of Soviet planes destroyed by the evening of June 22 totalled 1,811 planes. German plane losses were only 35."

Since then, the Nazis have continued "destroying" Russian tanks, planes and guns, and killing and capturing enemy troops at an incredible rate. We were impressed by German exactitude to read the announcement from the Fuehrer's Headquarters on August 7 of the total Russian losses to that date, given to be: 895,000 prisoners, 13,145 tanks and armoured cars, 10,388 guns and 9,082 planes.

Russians Still in Air

The fact remains that far from being "wiped out", and in spite of suffering a loss of "9,082 planes," the Soviet Air Force a few days ago was able to raid Berlin on three nights in succession, while the mighty German Army is still bogged down though the Russian Army is supposed to be 5,000,000 men weaker.

Meanwhile, all reports agree that the confidence with which the Germans had taken victory over the Russians to be a foregone conclusion has given place to increasing nervousness, restlessness and exasperation.

How serious is this change is shown by the queer logic of the "Voelkischer Beobachter," which asserts: "The stubborn resistance if the Red Army is a striking proof of the degree in which the Soviet military power constitutes a mortal danger to Germany and Europe. That is why we must not allow ourselves to be impressed by the number of our wounded and the frequency of death notices. The Russian losses are irremediable because Germany aims at the destruction of the Soviet armies, whereas the German losses will play a relatively insignificant role since, once Russia is conquered, Germany will remain the sole military power in Europe."

The Real Situation

At present it is difficult, in view of conflicting claims, to make an accurate deduction of the course of the campaign. In the north, the drive on Lenigrad has completely stalled, and there seems to be some truth in the Russian claim that the present Nazi push in the Ukraine is to divert attention from their failure to take Lening.

In the south, the Germans appear to be nearing Kiev, while in the central sector, the Russians have just admitted the loss of Smolensk which they abandoned nearly four weeks after its capture was first claimed by the Germans.

There is no doubt that the Nazis have made some progress in the Ukraine but there are few facts to substantiate their claims to have "encircled" Marshal Budenny's army, to have "isolated," Odessa and to have "reached" the shores of the Black Sea.

The Larder Empty

Nazi progress in the Ukraine comes too late to achieve their chief objecive, the seizure of the grain harvest. It is now confirmed that a record crop was reaped in the Ukraine behind the Russian lines, well beyond the reach of Hitler's pillaging hordes.

Since the attack on the Ukraine was a raid for grain, it has been a failure. The crops are in, out the Germans are not; the crops have been taken away, but the Germans are still on the way.

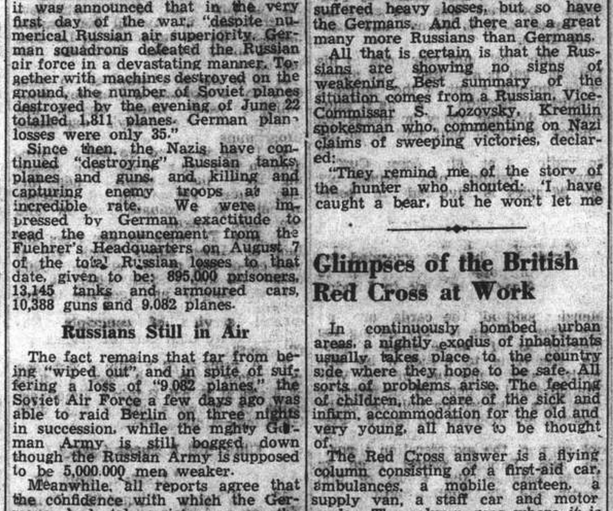
Taking German achievemetns in Russia as a whole, it is may be assumed that they control the territories they have over-run, it is to be noted that to date not more than one-fortieth of the Soviet Union has been occupied. The Germans are still on the offensive, but this fact proves armies that start wars usually remain on the offensive until they start losing.

Russains Have More Men

The Russians unquestionably have suffered heavy losses, but so have the Germans. And there are a great many more Russians than Germans.

All that is certain is that the Russians are showing no signs of weakening. Best summary of the situation comes from a Russian, Vice-Commissar S. Lozovsky, Kremlin spokesman who, commenting on Nazi claims of sweeping victories, declared:

"They remind me of the story of the hunter who shouted: 'I have caught a bear, but he won't let me



Russians Aid German Wounded

This photo, radioed from Moscow to New York, and sent thence by ordinary mail to Shanghai, shows Russian doctors attending to German prisoners. The men in the picture are German airmen who were shot down by the Russians.

Japanese Evacuating Hongkong

Hongkong, Aug. 18.

All Japanese women and children are evacuating Hongkong for Canton, the last two groups preparing to leave on Wednesday and Sunday. The evacuation is described as voluntary, not having been officially ordered by the Japanese authorities.—Reuter.

U.S. Enlarges Export Control

Washington, Aug. 18.

General Russell Maxwell, Export Control Administrator "acting under instructions from the President," yesterday placed a long list of additional commodities under export control.

Included in the commodities were woodpulp, metals and manufacturers' machinery. The order places 80 per cent. of all United States exports for the first five months of 1941 under control.

Gen. Maxwell announced the order will be effective Aug. 29. He said general licences will be issued for United States shipments to Britain and Western Hemisphere countries, "and all other countries actively resisting aggression."—United Press.

Nature Affects Making Of "The Yearling"

To the undoubted confusion of Metro's executive staff, Nature has refused to amend her laws. As a result, the studio has been forced to shelve its titanic production of "The Yearling," in which $500,000 was reported to have been invested when the cameras stopped turning. There have been dark hints, and one open admission, of disagreement among the persons involved in filming the Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings story, but the primary cause for all the trouble can be traced to the fact that fawns grow faster than M.G.M. could operate in this instance. Next year, it is said, Metro will probably try again, but there is little doubt that the next version will be made in Hollywood and with practically a new cast.

One of Metro's controlling policies is to surround all company affairs with as much mystery as possible, a practice which led to all sorts of alarming rumours about "The Yearling." The official announcement said the shelving was "in the best interests of the company," a statement that covered everything. Unofficially it was explained that "the picture just didn't jell. Everything went wrong."

Since "The Yearling" was bought in May, 1938, it has been cast and recast and directors have been assigned and removed. A year ago a Florida farm was leased and crops planted; then the picture was put off another year because of the studio's inability to find the right boy for the lead. This season, after a year of training with the animals, a location troupe was sent to Ocala, Fla., with Spencer Tracy as star and Gene Eckman as the lad.

Following bad weather and other misfortune, the company returned to Hollywood, leaving the miles of roads and the bridges the studio had built to the citizens of Florida. Meanwhile friction had developed between Director Victor Fleming and Producer Sidney Franklin, and Fleming withdrew. Kink Vidor was assigned, and after reading the script and attempting to acquaint himself with what had been done he told the studio that it would be foolhardy for him to try and salvage the picture on such short notice. Shelving was then decided upon.

Glimpses of the British Red Cross at Work

In continuously bombed urban areas, a nightly exodus of inhabitants usually takes place to the country side where they hope to be safe. All sorts of problems arise. The feeding of children, the care of the sick and infirm, accommodation for the old and very young, all have to be thought of.

The Red Cross answer is a flying column consisting of a first-aid car, ambulances, a mobile canteen, a supply van, a staff car and motor cycles. The column goes where it is needed, when it is needed and it is not its job to bother with the able bodied.

Six Ambulances in England are marked "Presented by the Central British War Fund Shanghai" and the Fund regularly remits to the Red Cross.

Japanese to Leave Johore

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

Police authorities in Johore Province yeterday ordered the evacuation of Japanese residents along the southwest coast of the province, the Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi" reported this morning on good authority. The Japanese were given 14 days from today in which to carry out the evacuation. More than 70 Japanese residents will be affected by the measure, the "Nichi-Nichi" said.—Domei.

"The Male Animal"

Elliott Nugent is hastening the editing of "Nothing But the Truth" at Paramount so that he can report at Warners to start preparing "The Male Animal," which he and James Thurber wrote. He wants to get that out of the way in order to return to New York and complete a new play, tentatively titled "Gold is Nice, Too," on which he hopes to have Thurber's collaboration. "Animal" has not yet been cast, but there is strong likelihood that Henry Fonda will be employed to do the part Nugent created on Broadway. Wolfgang Reinhardt, son of Max, has been named producer of the picture.

The fact that Nugent and Thurber received $150,000 for the cinema rights to "The Male Animal" has not made them disdainful of smaller contributions to their well-being. They sold the Scandinavian and Finnish rights to the show for a $500 advance against a 4 per cent royalty. They haven't any idea what will be done with the property over there, but Nugent says that problem is not his.

Nugent has approved the Warners' script, which Julius and Philip Epstein wrote. He says it sticks pretty close to the play, even to the situation between the trustees and the professor over the reading of the letter on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Nugent believes that time and the importance of world affairs have made the significance of the celebrated labour case appear inconsequential to the Warners.

Cathay Hotel Strike Partly Settled

The majority of strikers of Cathay Hotel returned to work shortly after 5 p.m. yesterday and all the services, with the exception of the dining room and kitchen were resumed. It could not be ascertained on what terms the employees had agreed to resume, but it was believed that the rest would be back on their jobs today. See page 3 for strike story.

Further Details Of Churchill, Roosevelt Trip

London, Aug. 18.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, began his journey, which ended with his meeting with President Roosevelt in mid-ocean by train from London, and at a British port went aboard a destroyer which took him out to join the ship, it is now disclosed.

The Naval personnel and others at the port were sworn to secrecy about the Prime Minister's journey, and none of them knew where he was going.

Mr. Churchill wore his hat at a jaunty angle and smoked a cigar as he stood on the bridge of the destroyer when she put out to sea.

At sea he was transferred to the Flagship King George V where he was received by the Command-in-Chief, Admiral Sir John Tovey.

The Prime Minister lunched in the Flagship and afterwards went across to the Prince of Wales to see out on his Atlantic journey.

It is now learnt that destroyers of the Home Fleet went out with the battleship Prince Of Wales as escort and went out to meet her again on her homeward voyage.—Reuter.

Compulsory Powers May Be Applied to Women in Britain

London, Aug. 18.

Compulsory powers will, if necessary, be used in mobilizing women for war work, and the choice of occupations will be more restricted, said Mr. Ralph Assheton, Parliamentary Secretary for the Labour Ministry here today.

He was announcing a firmer policy regarding the war work of women.—Reuter.

Order Hits Japanese

Singapore, Aug. 18.

Japanese, as well as other aliens residing within a 15-mile radius of the Singapore Naval base, are facing a serious crisis as a result of the drastic order of August 16 demanding that all aliens evacuate the area within two weeks.

Japanese residents and Japanese concerns which hold vast rubber tracts in the affected zone were understood to be appealing to the authorities to reconsider the order.—Domei.

Nothing Known in London of Protest By Vichy

London, Aug. 18.

"Nothing is known in London of reports by the Lyons radio of a protest by the Vichy Government regarding alleged attempts to take over French troops in Syria," writes Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent.

"In any case, the Syrian Armistice terms provide that these men shall have the liberty of option to join the "Free French" Forces.

"Vichy has protested against the detention of General Dentz, but until Great Britain is satisfied that all British prisoners who were removed from Syria have been safely returned to British hands, there is no likelihood of any change in the British attitude in regard to this matter.

"Certain numbers of prisoners have already been returned from France, but details are lacking as to how many are still in French custody."—Reuter.

Germans Have New Battleship Ready

Berlin, Aug. 18.

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" on its front page yesterday published a photograph of a warship at sea firing 15 inch guns, guns. The picture led to the belief that a sister ship of the ill fated Bismarck has been completed and put into service.

The newspaper did not publish any statistics of the new ship beyond the calibre of the guns. Where the photograph was taken or whether the new battleship was yet commissioned also was not indicated.

Observers recalled, however, that the pocket battleship Deutschland almost a year and a half ago was renamed the Luetzow.

German informed quarters were not able to provide any details or specifications of the new ship. However, they admitted that "since the guns were firing the battleship obviously already is in active service."—United Press.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's trans-Pacific liner, Heian Maru, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Seattle with a passenger list of 150.—Domei.

A thousand German daily newspapers, weeklies and periodicals will be suspended under a rationalization sceme ordered by the Reich Government to save paper.

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This new white cleaner in tubes has turned the old messy, wasteful job into a quick, neat, pleasant trick, and is economical too—100 cleans in a tube, enough to last a season for 2 persons.
KIWI White in TUBES for this Summer!

H.M. Supreme Court Passes Sentence on Cameron

"YOUR particular conduct has been a cowardly one inasmuch as you have chosen as your victim this small Chinese who was quite unable to defend himself against you. I am not satisfied that you were really prompted by such a degree of poverty and hunger as you maintained." In these words Judge Sir Allan G. Mossop in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, Charles Anthony Cameron who pleaded guilty to a charge of robbing one Sung Kee-su on July 13, of a parcel containing cloth and clothing and with using violence towards the victim. The plea obviated the necessity of a trial by jury, which was not empanelled. Mr. John McNeill, Crown Advocate, represented the Crown while accused was undefended.

Prisoner at the bar admitted the commission of the following two previous offences: larceny of an overcoat valued at $80 from a Chinese on June 28, 1939, in Chapel for which he was bound over in his own recognizances in the sum of $200 by the Police Court, and that he was convicted by the same court on September 30, 1940, of the larceny of a bicycle valued at $100 belonging to a Chinese residing at 110 Soochow Road. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and given an additional two months for the previous offence, the sentences to run consecutively and his bond was forfeited.

The Court's Judgment

In passing sentence on the accused who replied, "I don't think so," when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him the Judge said:

"Charles Cameron, you have pleaded guilty this morning to the felony of robbery with violence, a crime which is regarded in all civilized countries as most serious and one which in England is punishable with the maximum of penal servitude for life.

"I have read the depositions very carefully and have noted the statement that you made to the Registrar during the preliminary hearing. You said that you had committed this offence as the result of your poverty and hunger. You also informed the Registrar, apparently because you thought it was a meritorious thing, that you never asked a cent from any charity institution here, any of whom, I am sure, would have helped you in your distress. Instead of taking that course you chose to take not only a dishonourable but a criminal course by committing robbery with violence.

"Your particular conduct has been a cowardly one inasmuch as you have chosen as your victim this small Chinese who was quite unable to defend himself against you. I am not satisfied that you were really prompted by such a degree of poverty and hunger as you maintained. It would seem, you have admitted it this morning, that on July 1, 1939, you were found guilty in the Police Court of the offence of larceny of an overcoat. That being your first offence you were bound over for a period of two years, on your own recognizances.

Further Step Down

"Not long after this occurrence you were again brought up before the Registrar and convicted of the larceny of a bicycle and on that occasion you were given two months' imprisonment and your bond was forfeited. You were sentenced to two months' imprisonment also for the previous offence, the two sentences to run consecutively. You have taken a further step down the ladder by committing a robbery with violence.

"Having taken everything into consideration, the sentence which the court is going to impose upon you is the least it can impose having regard to its duty. I hope that during the course of your imprisonment you will pick yourself up, turn over a new leaf and start on the correct path. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned for a period of eighteen months with hard labour."

His Lordship thanked those who had been summoned for the jury for their attendance before the court adjourned.

Commodity Prices Fall on Exchange Improvement

Improvement in the Shanghai foreign exchange market yesterday, which was recently predicted by Chinese banking and press circles, caused slight improvement in the Shanghai Rice Market when after learning that looseness prevailed in the foreign exchange market coupled with the sudden drop also of the price of the gold bar, rice profiteers and hoarders accelerated their selling activities. Buyers were hesitant to accept offers and as a result a decrease of about $1 was registered. Prices of cotton in the speculation market also dropped.

The first grade Saigon rice was priced at $138.50 while two other inferior kinds of Saigon rice were sold at $133 and $127 per picul. The "Choupu" (native) rice was priced at $158, topping the list, while rice from Quinsan was priced between $153 and $155. It will be recalled that an upward trend was followed on Saturday in the Shanghai Rice Market after the official Hongkong rice had increased its price. Yesterday morning when the market opened for the week's business the same situation prevailed at first but later when the foreign exchange situation was made known improvement was soon noticeable.

One of the most violent decreases was registered in the gold bar market. In the morning the price for the 10-ounce gold bar was quoted at $7.260 and once even the $7.265 mark was touched but later when the foreign exchange situation improved the price registered a steady drop to such an extent that it was once quoted at $6.750. When compared with the Saturday price a decrease of $408 was registered. Ornamental gold did not firm up, however, showing a decrease of only $10.

No improvement was seen in the oil market. Prices of yellow beans, bean oil and other kinds of oil all jumped up. The price of yellow beans registered an increase of $2 $3 depending on quality. Chinese circles believed that the general commodity situation still needed improvement.

Many Roads Still Under Water Yesterday

Although the floods, which had covered certain areas of the International Settlement and French Concession on Sunday, subsided yesterday morning, the torrential downpour yesterday afternoon once again inundated the numerous low streets of the city.

As usual, those to suffer most were streets in the Louza district, Moulmein Road, between Weihaiwei Road and Avenue Foch, Avenue Road near Ferry Road, Rue Bourgeat near the French Club and many other roads in the Western district. All these roads, however, were traversable for vehicles.

Important Rulings Delivered By Registrar in Milk Case

HOLDING that Bye-law 34 of the Land Regulations dealt with foodstuffs and that milk was a foodstuff, the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Police Court yesterday pointed out that there was nothing in local circumstances to show why British subjects here should not be stopped from selling milk to which water has been added. This was in reference to a contention of Mr. Ranald McDonald that the Food and Drugs Act of 1938 was not applicable to China and that "milk" was not specified under Bye-law of the Land Regulations in question.

The proceedings were the adjourned hearing of the prosecution brought by the Health Department of the S.M.C. against Sikh Police Constable 445, Wadhawa Singh, charged with selling milk without a licence, continuing to do so between April 1 and July 23, contrary to Bye-law 34 and selling milk to which water had been added contrary to Section 24 of the Food and Drugs Act. The hearing was adjourned until 10 a.m. on Friday.

At the previous hearing on August 13, Mr. McDonald, for the defence, objected to the three charges being dealt with together on the authority of China Order in Council 58 (A). He argued that the second charge could refer to a series of offences. Mr. G. H. Wright prosecuting for the Council submitted that there were not a series of alleged offences but a continuation of the principal offence.

Bad For Duplicity

Mr. Haines expressed the opinion that there was rather a repeated instead of continuous alleged offence and held that charge 2 was bad for duplicity. Mr. Wright then proposed that the first two charges be confined to April 1 and 2.

The Registrar also thought that there was a sale by accused of the milk. This was in reply to a suggestion of Mr. McDonald at the previous hearing that the sale had not been proved for July since the payment had not been made on the evidence of a principal witness. Mr. Haines observed that he would have to be bound by the ruling in the case of *Rex versus Green* that even assuming that certain sections of the act could not be applied here, there was no reason why section 24 should not be applicable.

Referring to the first charge Mr. McDonald declared that it did not comply with Article 57 (1) of the 1925 China Order in Council as the person to whom the milk was alleged to be sold was not specified.

Counsel went on to contend that Bye-law 34 did not mention "milk," stating, in relation to drinks which were dealt with separately and mentioned "wine, spirits, beer or other alcoholic beverages". He would not venture to state that it was a matter of judicial knowledge that milk was an alcoholic beverage. If the legislative authority had intended to include "milk," he submitted no offence against the bye-law was committed even if milk was sold by defendant, which had been denied.

Mr. McDonald went on to argue that there was an initial presumption against the inclusion of milk and the *ejusdem generis* rule applied to the words "or other foodstuffs", namely that the meaning of words was cut down by reference to the words immediately preceding them (Beal's Cardinal Rules of Legal Interpretation 3rd. ed. 1924. p. 355-356).

General Application Questioned

The fact that food may in certain specific acts be said to include milk counted for nothing, he contended, adding that the definitions given were merely for the purpose of each separate Act and were confined to such Act and could be made of general application except by some form of statutory or legal enactment. Moreover, he thought, milk was always specifically referred to in English statutes and had its own special regulations. In the Bye-law unless the context otherwise required, he submitted, food meant articles used as food or drink for human consumption. Bye-law 34 he contended was on the same basis as local acts, penal statutes, acts imposing burdens where the strictest construction was applied.

Mr. McDonald finally submitted after arguing that there was no actual sale of milk by defendant, that even if the Food and Drugs Act were held to be applicable its terms had not been complied with, viz: a. that no milk or dairy regulations had been issued under the Act had been put in evidence; b. that the public analyst who gave evidence was not a public analyst as defined by section 66 of the Act; and c. that his certificate was not in accordance with the Act.

Before adjourning the Registrar said although the Act was applicable here, he would consider the question of whether or not Section 24 could be applied.

French Deny Outbreak Of Cholera in Saigon

Vichy, Aug. 18.

The official French news agency yesterday published a despatch from Saigon denying a Batavia report that cholera had broken out in Saigon. The health of the entire Saigon region was reported to be excellent. —United Press.

Lord Mayor Again Thanks Central British War Fund

The Central British War Fund has received the following telegram from the Lord Mayor of London:—

"Please accept my sincere thanks for further generous expression of sympathy afforded our sufferers.—Lord Mayor, London."

On August 9 the Central British War Fund remitted £500 to the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund.

It was nearly one year ago, September 7, 1940, that the Germans started intensive raids on Great Britain and on September 11 the Lord Mayor opened a London Air Raid Distress Fund for the prompt assistance of all sufferers from bombing from the air. On September 11 the Central British War Fund remitted £2,500 to this Fund.

Soon the raids became more widespread and acute distress was caused in the provinces as well as in London. The Lord Mayor's Fund had amounted to £1,320,000 when on October 28 the Mayors and Council Chairmen of Greater London decided to share the Fund with the rest of the United Kingdom. The Fund then became the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund.

According to "The Times" of June 26 contributions then totalled £2,835,000. Since September last year the Central British War Fund have given to Air Raid Relief £15,315.

Alleged Murder Gang Held by Court

Eight Chinese faced the First Special District Court yesterday charged with two robberies, one murder and one attempted murder. They were remanded in custody for a week pending further investigations after a short hearing during which it was alleged by the prosecution that the gang was responsible for the murder of a Russian guard or employee of the British firm, the China Car and Foundry Company in Chapei, on July 6. Members of the gang tried to rob the firm and when the Russian raised an alarm they shot him dead.

On April 27, the gang was responsible for an armed robbery committed in a godown at 46 Kansu Road and on May 14 of last year the men robbed a cloth shop in Robison Road. There was an exchange of shots between the men and the Pootoo Road police during which one of the robbers was shot dead. They were also alleged to have been involved in the attempted robbery committed on July 21 of last year in an engineering company (American) in Bubbling Well Road.

OBITUARY

Mr. Henry Ashford

It is with the deepest regret the death is announced of Mr. Henry Ashford at the Country Hospital on Saturday morning, August 16, after a very serious illness lasting about three weeks.

Mr. Ashford was the Naval Architect at Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd. He was born in Chepstow, Mon., 56 years ago, and was educated at the Llandaff Cathedral School and Monmouth. He received his early technical training at the Shipbuilding Works of Messrs. C. H. Walker & Co. of Sudbrook, where he served his apprenticeship as a shipbuilder, after which he proceeded to London to take up his first appointment with the Shipbuilding Firm of Messrs Edwards & Co., with whom he remained for two or three years.

Returned to Old Company

During the time Mr. Ashford was in London he studied naval architecture with distinction at the West Ham Technical Institute under the very well known and able teacher and writer, the late Mr. E. L. Atwood, O.B.E., R.C.N.C., Mr. Ashford left London on his appointment to the position of Chief Draughtsman with his old company, where he served his apprenticeship, and later he was promoted to Assistant Manager.

He remained sixteen years with this company at Sudbrook, up to the time the shipyard was acquired by the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Company. During this time he was engaged in many important contracts for the Royal Navy and the Ministry of Shipping in the last war, and was also responsible for the design of many cargo vessels, including a special type for the South Wales Anthracite Coal Trade.

Appointment to Shanghai

Mr. Ashford was then appointed leading Ship's Draughtsman with Messrs. Robert Thompson & Co. of Sunderland, with whom he remained for two years prior to coming to Shanghai to take up the position of Chief Ship's Draughtsman with the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. Ltd. in April 1926. On the formation of Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., Mr. Ashford was appointed Naval Architect for the new company.

He was an Associate Member of the Institution of Naval Architects (A.M.I.N.A.) and was devoted to his profession and held in the very highest esteem by the companies with which he has been associated, and by the large number of shipping friends with whom he came into contact. During the fifteen years Mr. Ashford has been in Shanghai he has been associated with the design and construction of a variety of vessels, including those for naval and mercantile service, many of which are well known locally. His judgment was sound and he was always ready and willing to assist wherever possible.

Retiring Nature

Mr. Ashford was of a very generous, quiet and retiring nature, and while he took no active part in sport, he was extremely fond of cricket and billiards. He was a member of St. David's Society, the Shanghai Club, the Lawn Bowls Club and the Cricket Club. He was a keen Mason and has been a Member of the Tuscan Lodge since 1927.

Mr. Ashford leaves behind him a wife, a son and a daughter, residing in Newport, Mon. His son, a young engineer, is a Flying Officer in the Royal Air Force, and his daughter is also engaged on special war work. The family have the sincere sympathy of Mr. Ashford's colleagues and associates at the Dockyards, and also of his many friends in Shanghai, in their sad bereavement.

The funeral will take place today.

Matsuoka on Holiday For His Health

Karuizawa, Aug. 18.

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, registered at the Green Hotel yesterday evening accompanied by his personal physician and two nurses.

Mr. Matsuoka declared, "The doctor said that there is nothing wrong with me but I have lost seven kilograms since I left the Foreign Office," and added that he had given up smoking and drinking since August 3. "I shall stay here for the whole of September to regain my health," he said.—Domei.

Cathay Hotels Ltd. Hit by Second Strike

TWO Chinese were arrested by the French Municipal Police for intimidating other employees of Cathay Mansions yesterday and were taken to Police Headquarters for questioning. The arrest led to a general strike at the Cathay Mansions, the Cathay and Metropole Hotels as employees of the three hotels started leaving their work. As far as it could be ascertained, no demands were presented by the employees and it was said that a Nanking-sponsored labour union was behind the dispute.

It was impossible to see the management of the concern yesterday and little official information could be obtained, but it was rumoured that the administration intended to assume a firm stand in the dispute and hire a foreign staff should the strikers fail to resume work.

The strike, second in the past four months, did not break out spontaneously and although a number of employees left in the morning, some of them were seen leaving the premises in the afternoon. One of them said that he did not want to strike, but that he was afraid to remain in the hotel, adding that he might be beaten for doing so.

The lifts at the Cathay Hotel were being operated by foreigners yesterday and the only Chinese seen on the premises were the clerks in the reception hall.

A foreign official said yesterday that the strike was not popular with the employees, since they were well paid and had presented no demands whatever. It was reported that negotiations were proceeding for the return of the employees, but little hope for an early resumption was held.

Many Others Strikes

The past few days have been hectic on the labour front. On August 14, some 100 workers of Record Machine Toots Manufacturing Co., at 111 Great Western Road, went on strike in protest against the dismissal of about 200 workers. The dismissal of the workers, it was reported, had been the result of poor business by the company. The recent export ban is given as reason.

The Consolidated Industries Co., who operate the manufacturing plant, exported tools to India, East Indies, Australia and Allied countries.

The dismissed workers were offered a bonus, but refused the company's offers and asked for a bonus equal to their yearly pay. This could not be acceded to.

The strikers have assumed a threatening attitude and this has resulted in the placing of a number of Western Area policemen to protect the property of the firm. It was reported that the strikers had on several occasions threatened foreign employees of the plant. Negotiations, which so far have brought no results, are continuing.

Other disputes in the city include the strikes at the Mayar Silk Weaving Factory, Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Cercle Sportif Français, New Textile Co. and Sun Company Tea Room.

The Fuh Tsang Silk Weaving Factory in Lane 491 Wetmore Road was the scene of a strike on August 4 when the workers, some thirty in number, walked out to enforce their demands for an increase in pay. They resumed work yesterday morning, pending negotiations with the management.

Toyo Workers Resume

Another dispute flared up at three factories of Toyo Tobacco Leaf Co. These factories are at 395 Kwenming Road and 716 and 1039 Tongshan Road. The strike was declared on August 14 after the workers had presented the management with demands for an increase in pay and rice allowance. Work was resumed yesterday morning when the 1,700 employees of the firm agreed to return pending negotiations with the administration.

Even benevolent societies have been hit by labour troubles. On Saturday, twenty employees of the medical department of the Jen Chin Tong Benevolent Society, at 35 Yunnan Road, declared a "sit-down" strike in order to force the administration to grant them an increase in pay. The dispute was settled the same day at 12 noon and the workers received an increase of $15 in their pay.

Some 150 employees of Moutrie's factory at 927 Baikal Road struck a few days ago, it was learned yesterday. The dispute was caused by the dismissal of some employees. The factory has ceased operations.

A brief strike was staged by employees of Chang Yuen Swimming Pool, at 580 Bubbling Well Road, on Saturday in protest against the dismissal of some workers. The reduction in staff was caused by the poor business, it was reported. The dispute was settled the same afternoon.

Some 700 coolies of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf struck on Saturday. They resumed work the same day, but failed to appear at work yesterday.

The strike involving a number of egg hongs in the city has been partially settled. The employees resumed work, pending negotiations with their employers.

Preservation of Status Quo in Shanghai Urged

During the past few days inspired news articles have been given prominence in several leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai emphasizing the necessity of keeping Shanghai a neutral city by preserving its international character in the face of threatened disturbance of peace in the Far East. Typical of such articles was the one circulated yesterday by the Shing Sheng News Agency and published by the leading dailies. It was said that at present the position of Shanghai is very dangerous and that the British and Americans should discard appeasement and try their best to preserve the status quo of this city.

Quoting a foreign resident, the report said that in keeping with the eight-point declaration made by London and Washington jointly, residents of this city should maintain six principles that should govern the destiny of this city: Shanghai should not surrender to any country having territorial ambitions. The territory of Shanghai belongs to China and unless with the consent of her people it should not be changed. The authorities of foreign areas should uphold the principle so that residents here may have administrations of their own and such administrations should not be under the manipulation of any one country so that the traditional idea of the administrations may be maintained.

No Trade Hindrances

There should be no restrictions of imports and exports. All countries concerned should co-operate to see to that that peace is preserved and that there is no hindrance to its economic progress. After the Chinese victory, Shanghai should restore its pre-war peaceful conditions. These six "holy" principles should be maintained by all means by all westerners under the leadership of the British and Americans, while the Chinese should co-operate with them by developing the "my country first" idea, it was said.

A Japanese report quoted by the Chinese press asked the question how long the present condition of Shanghai would last? It was hinted in the Japanese report that the present condition might be maintained temporarily pending further international developments on which the position of Shanghai hinges. Shanghai, as a free international trade centre, disappeared about three weeks ago following the freezing orders and retaliatory measures taken by the Japanese. Goods could still be imported but ships had to leave the port with empty holds. The question of supply did not exist but how long would this last? it was asked.

Mr. Lurton May Sit As Judge on Titlebaum

Sam Titlebaum, ex-Deputy Marshal of the United States Court for China, will be tried as soon as President Franklin D. Roosevelt approves the nomination of either Mr. N. E. Lurton, U.S. Commissioner, or Mr. Harris G. Nelson, local attorney, to sit as special judge. The nomination has been made by Mr. Leighton Shields, U.S. District Attorney, and endorsed by Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U.S. Court for China.

The ex-Deputy Marshal, now detained at Ward Road Gaol, will face charges of embezzlement of the U.S. Court property. He was arrested on August 9 by Mrs. Ella Jenkins, who had been previously sworn as Deputy Marshal, and was sent to the Ward Road Goal after he failed to produce U.S.$5,000 bail.

The arrest, one of the most sensational in the past few months, was the result of police investigations which revealed that pistols belonging to the U.S. Court had been received at Police Headquarters for registration. They were sent to the Settlement authorities by a certain quarter in the Western district.

It is also learned that Titlebaum has been unable to obtain the services of an attorney. It is likely, however, that one will be appointed by the court when he is arraigned for trial.

Changes in Irish Cabinet

Dublin, Aug. 18.

Some slight changes in the Irish cabinet were announced last night.—Reuter.

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Cathay Hotel Tower Remains Open

Despite the strike at the Cathay Hotel, the Tower remained open last night, although food was not served to patrons. Drinks, however, were plentiful. There appeared to be no change in the situation at the three hotels, the Metropole and Cathay and Cathay Mansions, late last night, and no information was available as to the possibility of resumption of work by the employees.

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Fund Raised to Give Troops in Egypt Amenities

The campaign in North Africa produced its own problem in connection with the welfare and comfort of the troops operating in and from Egypt and this problem has been tackled by the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt which opened in August 1940 the British Community War Fund (Egypt).

Before the war under the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty a small garrison of British Army and Air Force units was maintained in Egypt. These troops were housed in well equipped barracks in and around Cairo, Alexandria and Ismailia and were self supporting in the matter of the amenities of life.

Shortage of Amenities

In time of war, however, troops camp in desert, in huts or tents, for there is no billeting in Egypt. These camps may be under or fairly near cities and large towns or they may be far from any habitation. The question of amenities and distractions for the men cannot be solved by themselves or the military authorities and outside help is absolutely essential.

In the towns clubs and hostels must be established and maintained; in the permanent camps recreation and refreshment huts are needed; in the advanced camps easily removable huts or marquees are required to serve the same purposes. Just as important as these refuges from boredom and the desert dust is a fleet of vans to keep them supplied with stores and to carry the small but important luxuries, or rather necessaries, to the men manning the outposts.

Shanghai Donation

All this and much more has been made possible by the British Community War Fund which in July this year had received Egyptian pounds 74,000 in contribution. The Central British War Fund (Shanghai) donated £500 to this Fund in February this year and with up to date information as the value and urgency of the work being achieved in Egypt is likely to give more in the future. How much more depends on the generosity of Shanghai contributors.

Christian Groups in U.S. Oppose War With Japan

Yokohama, Aug. 18.

Strong opposition to United States entry into the war exists in Christian groups in America, Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, well-known Japanese evangelist, declared in a press interview yesterday.

Dr. Kagawa, who returned to Japan yesterday aboard the Tatuta Maru, disclosed that he spoke more than 300 times before American audiences and made 30 radio speeches during his four-month trip to the United States in an effort to win more understanding for Japan among Christian circles.

At Christian conferences at Riverside, California, and at Chicago, resolutions were passed to work for the maintenance of Japanese-American peace.—Domei.

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"Japan Times" Asks for Better Understanding With Australia

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

In an editorial captioned "Better Understanding with Australia Is Necessary," the "Japan Times and Advertiser" declared this evening that growing apprehension in Australia about the alleged aggressive designs of Japan "arises out of a wrong kind of publicity" and advocated that "something should be done in a big way to make clear to the Australian people that . . . reports of military expansion from this side are wholly unfounded."

The "Times" asserted that during last week's emergency cabinet meeting in Australia, agitation to replace the Menzies government probably was related to the imaginary fear arising out of the "wrong kind of publicity."—Domei.

Quicksilver Deposits Found in Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

A small well costing only Y.100 to drill has made a millionaire overnight out of Kinnosuke Sato, 53-year old tenant farmer living in Kitami Province, Hokkaido, the "Yomiuri" reported today.

The farmer awoke one morning last week to find his well, dug a few weeks before for the purpose of obtaining drinking water, producing quicksilver with deposits estimated at Y.850,000. The paper said that the small brown-coloured ore, which was found in the course of drilling, and sent to Tokyo for assaying, was returned last Saturday with a certificate testifying that the ore contained 85 per cent. quicksilver.

A number of operatives, who were sent by the Nomura Mining Office in Tokyo, are now busy in the prospecting district in the hope of making a further discovery of quicksilver deposits which would relieve the quicksilver shortage in Japan.—Domei.

"Hochi" Warns Soviet Union

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

Declaring that it is regrettable that the Soviet Union has decided to join the Anglo-American camp in the war against the Axis Powers in Europe, the "Hochi Shimbun" in an editorial today said, "Japan as a partner of Italy and Germany cannot remain indifferent to the increasing collaboration among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union."

Referring to the projected Moscow conference in which representatives of Britain, America and the Soviet Union will meet, the "Hochi" said, "Britain and America will most likely promise to send arms, munitions and other military equipment to the Soviet Union in return for Russian raw materials, such asiron ore, coal, oil and manganese. If the Soviet Union accepts such a deal, she may be greatly disappointed for it is a well-known fact that Britain and America are not in a position to extend aid to others."

Meanwhile, in concluding the "Hochi" warned, "If the Soviet Union's increasing collaboration with Britain and the United States should bring about any change in the Far Eastern situation, Japan will not be responsible for any change in her current relations with the Soviet Union which has been improving greatly since the recent conclusion of the neutrality pact."—Domei.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to
THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI.
To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

"An Unhappy Speech:

An Argument Explained

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—First may I make profuse apologies for having wrongly accused your No. 2. Secondly, A ROMAN CATHOLIC ought to put more faith in his Pope than his paper. Thirdly, when the complete text of the Pope's talk comes and we can see what he really said, if it is clear that he now considers Hitler as Christianity's champion, I shall cheerfully join J. C. de B. in embracing Zoroastrianism or worse—if anything could be worse. Fourthly, I agree with TRADEMARK that local static is sometimes annoying. He missed my point of the Catholic Church as *a*—not *the*—American institution; that was merely an *argumentum ad hominem* to offset the over-insistence of the British that it is Roman, therefore Italian, therefore racially inferior, therefore contemptible. His statement: "One always has to remember that immigrants bring their religion with them," while not universally true, nevertheless would explain not only why there are so many American Catholics, but also why there are so many American Protestants and atheists; and one should always remember that Catholicism was imported first. TRADEMARK, having no immigrant blood, must be an American Indian. Hail, Chief! But isn't there a theory somewhere that the redskins are descendants of Mongolian immigrants who crossed the Behring Strait? Anyway, be he red, white, black or yellow, it's all the same with us, for the Catholic Church condemns Hitler's false racial ideas. I see the Lease and Lend bill won't be applied to the Soviets. After all, "Aid to Democracies" wasn't intended for the totalitarians, and the Reds are totally totalitarian. America will underwrite a Russian victory only as long as Jumping Joe stays on our side.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC

Shanghai, Aug. 18.

A Deserved Rebuke

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—That you should have allowed publication of J. C. DE B's nasty remark in connection with the Zoroastrian religion in your issue of August 17 is a matter of great regret.

Zoroastrianism is the religion practised by Parsees throughout the world, a religion preached by Zarathustra, one of the greatest teachers of the East, thousands of years ago.

In addition to its devotees, Zoroastrianism has many admirers outside its fold. Numerous works compiled by European and American students of the religion, extoll the merits and principles of Zarathustra.

The only conclusion that can be drawn is that your correspondent is utterly ignorant of the principles and teachings of our religion.

S. M. TALATI
President, Parsee Community.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.

Explanation Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—AMERICAN CATHOLIC is seemingly an assiduous student of anti-Soviet literature, and one can appreciate his difficulties when confronted, as he now is, with a virtual alliance of, in Fascist terms, Jewish-finance-plutocracy and Jewish-Marxist-Bolshevism against the stimulating, though, it has to be confessed, somewhat irreligious and bloody, activities of the pagan Fascist gangsters.

It is, I know from experience, entirely impossible for an ordinary wicked mortal like myself to hope to shake the rocklike convictions of persons of the stamp of AMERICAN CATHOLIC. I believe, for example, that the people of Russia are displaying heroism in defence of their fatherland, but AMERICAN CATHOLIC will have none of this, for his mediæval fanaticism can never admit that the qualities of bravery and self-sacrifice actually exist in non-American-Catholic circles. In his opinion, no doubt, Joe Stalin, as he contemptuously describes the leader of the Russian people, merely orders his deluded minions to drive the Russian people out on the battlefield in defence not of their homes but of Joe Stalin. If I am wrong in this assumption, and AMERICAN CATHOLIC regards the 180 million or so inhabitants of Russia (or the U.S.S.R.) otherwise than as (1) a nation of exploited serfs or (2) a pack of rascals requiring only the light of his particular brand of hocus pocus to convert them into shining knights and upholders of his strange beliefs, then I shall be glad if he will correct my false impression by informing me of his considered opinion, if any, on this subject.

At one time I felt that I too might escape the cruel realities of existence by shutting myself off from the world in a form of religious mysticism, but I unfortunately discovered that to succeed I would require to give up thinking for myself and accept without question the extraordinary dicta of a few pundits themselves singularly lacking in appreciation of the facts of life. This was more than even my feeble sense of humour could bear, and with reluctance I re-emerged into the world of men, where the guiding beacon is not, unhappily, the voice of the spirit, but the very much shrewder and perhaps coarser voice of intelligence and common sense. It may well be that my soul has a purgatory before it, but for the present I am able to perceive many things that are hidden from the spiritual eyes of AMERICAN CATHOLIC. I can see, for example, that the world of men, as distinct from the world of bogus saints, is facing a crisis, and that if the struggle against Fascist violence, barbarism and degeneracy is to be won, the victory will be paid for with the lives of, among others, millions of Russians offering their blood not for the supernatural beliefs and material well-being of AMERICAN CATHOLIC and his kind, but for a new world in which man will finally free himself from the ancient stranglehold of mysticism and self-righteousness which today enables AMERICAN CATHOLIC to talk of the infallibility of the Pope and himself.

In order that your readers may gain a clearer conception of the real significance of at least one of AMERICAN CATHOLIC's remarkable statements, perhaps I may ask him the precise meaning of the sentence "The Pope has remained, and will continue to remain, splendidly neutral from a political standpoint" (in the present conflict)? The Pope of all people is surely a man of God, not a politician, and I find it excessively difficult to believe that he or any other leader of morals with the slightest belief in the brotherhood of man could contemplate without profound horror the possibility of the enslavement of the human race by the vandals who have already murdered millions of innocent people and reduced countless houses of God to rubble. Will AMERICAN CATHOLIC please endeavour to shed a little light on this extraordinary extract from his letter, and, in doing so, will he avoid resorting to the mystic verbiage in which exponents of the supernatural invariably cloak themselves when asked to explain practical difficulties not contemplated in their obscure doctrines?

BUDDHIST.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.

For Dog Lovers:

A Warning on Ticks

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Through the medium of your paper may I bring to the notice of dog owners that ticks constitute a very real danger to their dog's health and that if these pests are not very quickly removed from the dog "tick fever" may ensue with in some cases fatal results.

This summer ticks seem to be more numerous than ever as many dog owners will perhaps have noticed. Whether this is a result of the unusually wet weather or to some other cause I cannot say, but the fact remains, ticks are almost a plague this year and are causing a considerable amount of suffering to dogs. Ticks which when picked up by the dog are only the size of a pin head develop within a few hours to ten or twenty times that size.

I regret to say that cases have come to my notice where owners of dogs make no effort to rid their dogs of these pests. In a particular case, one dog in the household died from tick fever, but no effort was made to rid the other dog of ticks with which it was infested. It seems strange that when a person has taken the trouble to acquire a dog and goes to the expense of feeding it, they do not accept the responsibility of keeping it in good health. Dogs, particularly at this time of the year, should be brushed and combed twice a day and this brushing should not be superficial but should include a thorough examination of the dog for ticks and fleas. The houseboy or coolie will not go to this trouble and therefore it behoves the owner to do so. At each grooming ticks should be taken off the dog and crushed, care being taken that the head is extracted. A dog given this attention will be kept fairly free from ticks, but if the ticks are present in large quantities the only treatment is the use of a good "tick solution" in a bath in which the dog is immersed. A reliable "tick dip" can be purchased from a well known firm of veterinaries.

In conclusion I repeat that ticks are most harmful to dogs.

SOUTHDOWN

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

S.V.C. Orders

Transfers:—Officers.—Captain C. S. Franklin from Reserve of Officers "B" to Active List with effect from Aug. 11, 2nd Lieutenant C. E. Ollerdessen from Active List to Reserve of Officers "B" with effect from Aug. 11. Other Ranks: Private C. A. dos Remedios, "B" Company is transferred to Portuguese Company with effect from Aug. 8.

Appointments:—Captain C. S. Franklin, "B" Battalion Headquarters, is appointed Intelligence Officer vice 2nd Lieutenant C. E. Ollerdessen, with effect from Aug. 11.

Death:—The Commandant regrets to record death of Lieutenant: R. H. Wallace, Reserve of Officers, "B" Aug. 11.

Strength—Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry: American Troop L/Cpl D. M. Carev Aug. 12, Tpr. R. M. Carey, Aug. 12, 1941 Tpr. A. H. Laidlaw Aug. 13, A. Battalion: "A" Company Sgt. I. H. Kendall Aug. 14. Light Automatic (A.D.) Company Pte. C. S. L. Smith Aug. 12, "C" Battalion: Armoured Car Coy Pte. H. C. Faulder Aug. 9. Acknowledgment:—The following letter has been received from the Acting Commissioner of Police and is published for information. Ref: No. F. 2900/2110 August 15, 1941. Commandant, S.V.C.

Sir,—I have the honour to refer to the Auguest 13 Anniversary and the special assistance rendered to the Shanghai Municipal Police by your Command, during the emergency period.

I shall be grateful if you will convey to the Officers and personnel who gave such helpful and cheerful assistance under trying conditions the best thanks of the Police Force.

It is most gratifying that the period passed practically without incident.

(Sgd) H. M. Smyth.
Acting Commissioner of Police

Japanese in U.S. Urged To Keep Calm

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

The influential "Asahi" this morning featured a San Francisco despatch reporting that Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura despatched a message to Japanese residents on the Pacific coast urging them to remain composed and do their best, voicing his determination "to work hard for the sake of rebuilding Japanese American relations."

The message, according to the "Asahi," was given out through the San Francisco Consul-General, Mr. Yoshio Muto, who returned on August 16 from Washington where he conferred with Admiral Nomura.

Consul-General Muto revealed that he had talked with the Ambassador chiefly concerning the asset-freezing and shipping questions. He added that he was certain that the authorities of the two nations could come to some conclusion concerning the issues in the near future.

Mr. Muto also revealed that a consular conference would be held soon on the Pacific coast to discuss problems affecting Japanese residents.—Domei.

Evacuation Not Considered

Washington, Aug. 18.

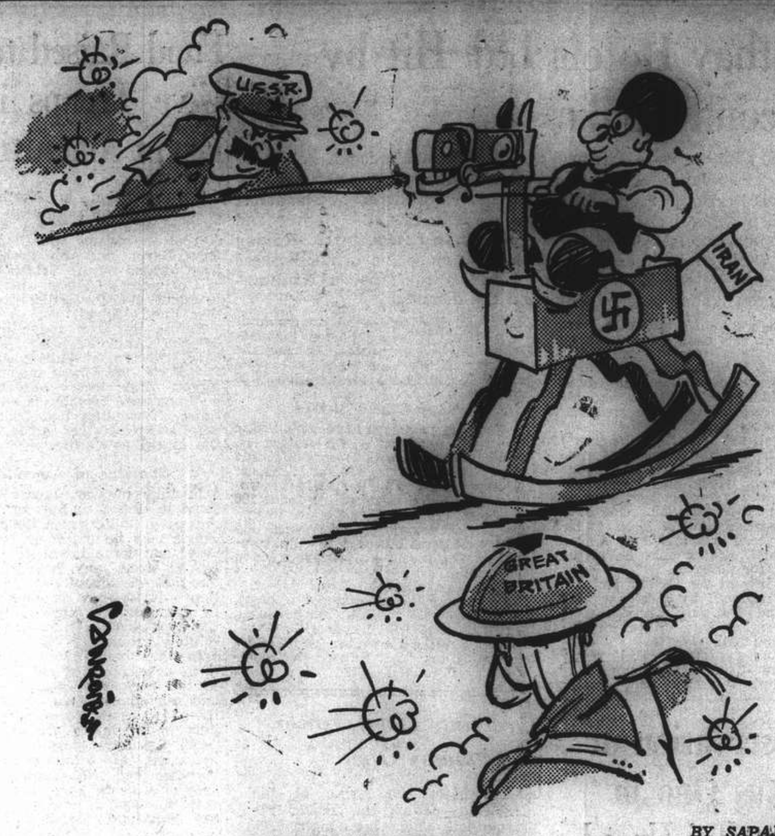
The Japanese Embassy Counsellor here, Mr. Iguchi, yesterday said that evacuation from America of Japanese nationals was not being considered at present.

Mr. Iguchi said that the Japanese Consul General in San Francisco, Mr. Muto, had been summoned to Washington for consultations which were concerned mostly with shipping.—United Press.

Denmark Recognizes Nanking Government

Nanking, Aug. 18.

The *de jure* recognition of the National Government of China at Nanking by Denmark has been communicated to Foreign Minister Hsu Liang, it was announced here today. Denmark is the 11th country to accord formal diplomatic recognition to the Nanking government.—Domei.



BY SAPAJOU

Another Trojan Horse?

Laval Returning to Chateldon Castle

Vichy, Aug. 18.

M. Pierre Laval yesterday was expected to arrive at his Chateldon castle soon to reopen his home, after which he was expected to return to Paris but leave his family at Chateldon.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

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EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

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To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00 and Chinese Lesson at 8.30
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Salon Orchestras
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home, including "Life Begins at Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme including Professor Chao Mei-pa's musical programme at 5.00, News at 5.20 and and 6.00 Commentary at 6.15 and Screen Stars in a one-act play at 6.30
7.00 Russian Commentary
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and "Listening Post."
8.30 Ralph Lynn's Variety Half Hour
9.00 News in English
9.20 "Franco-German Collaboration"—Talk by a Frenchman
9.30 SYMPHONY CONCERT
Cesar Franck
Panis Angelicus ....Sung by Gigli
Prelude, Chorale and Fugue
Symphonic Variations
Symphony in D Minor
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 NEWS and War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Dance Music by Harry Roy and his Band.
9.15 Meet John Londoner.
9.30 Light Music played by the Finsbury Empire Orchestra.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Alan Murray and Mervin Sanders.
11.00 To Talk of Many Things. Col. M. G. Christie.
11.15 Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F.
11.30 Crooks Tour. Variety.
Midnight. Empire Exchange. Malaya and South Africa.
7.30 News letter in Kuo Yu on GSG 16 metre band.
7.45 French Programme.

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12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
6.00 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarian).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. The English writers and the war.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Saint Saens

Heroic March: Phaeton; Happiness is a light-hearted thing; King Jean; Samson and Deliah: Etude in the form of Waltz; 3rd symphony in Ut minor.

Unsung Courage of Britain's Shopfolk; Peace Under Bombs

"This," said King George, "is our greatest weapon.....the spirit of the people."

BY DOROTHY ANN LOVELL

I WAS paying a bill. Bills still arrive with persistent regularity despite the cessation of much else. I took the money out of my bag, and while waiting for the receipt, chatted to the little shop assistant.

She was immaculate, from her glossy curls to her manicured nails, and made me feel ashamed of my dusty condition. It is difficult not to be dusty these days. I had made my way around the fringe of a huge crater and craters have a habit of being dusty.

On the other side of that wall, I told myself, immediately behind that bright young face, a high building had gone, had been crushed right away from roof to cellar, leaving nothing but protruding ribs, and doorways leading nowhere, and fireplaces clinging to unprotected walls.

I looked at the fireplaces around me in the showroom. There were plenty of them—polished, glowing, elegant—displaying all the latest types of modern heating. I looked at the painted walls, at the richly grained doors with their glass handles, at the scarlet leather seats of the chromium chairs, and I felt the comforting warmth of well-being that pervades such showrooms. That thing outside, that desolation had momentarily disappeared. It was impossible for two such extremes to exist at the same time.

Got Through All Right

"Saturday night was a bit noisy, wasn't it!" came the voice across the counter. "I was in one of the worst parts—chose that special week end to stay there with my aunt! But we got through all right." She gave a little laugh, and folding the receipted bill carefully, handed it to me. As she did so she looked straight into my eyes.

"Why don't we feel it more than we do?" she asked.

That is the question we are all asking. Why don't we feel it more than we do?

She is safe, I told myself as I went away. She didn't get the direct hits. Her job is still there. She isn't looking at the havoc in the roadway or at the traffic crawling along at five miles an hour in order not to bring down more of the toppling structure. That is why she doesn't feel it.

In Another Store

But then I remembered another shop—a large store that had suffered severely from enemy action on that same Saturday night. Most of the front had gone, and when the assistants, many of whom had already lost their homes, arrived for work on the following Monday morning, the mass of fallen debris was so thick that they literally had to sweep their way in. A side of the roof was open to the sky, and to add to the confusion, a pipe had burst and one of the floors was flooded. So they collected waders from the shoe department and tackled the job.

"We had to keep things going, you see," said one of the girls brightly when the salvage sale was in full swing five days later. And then she turned to serve a customer. "Not silk ones, Madam." I heard saying, in the imperturbable voice that no blitz can change, "but we have a few large sizes in lisle at 2/11."

Why don't we feel it more than we do?

I thought of the large person, with a mop of fair hair sticking out beneath a felt hat, who had plumped herself down at my table in the busy café and had immediately begun to talk.

Talk Barriers Toppled

Londoners, before the war, were not in the habit of talking to anyone and everybody but the knowledge that we are all in it together has changed things in many ways.

She spread out her hands in front of her and looked at them with a smile. "Been picking up glass for hours," she explained. "All the windows have been blown out, but the job's there all right."

I handed her the menu.

"What's there to eat?" she asked. "I want a nice meal if I can get it; you can't hope for more than one real meal a day now," and she ran her eyes over the curtailed list of dishes. "I'm a big woman," she went on, "and you don't get bits of cheese, and things like that, to fill up odd corners these days!"

She wasn't complaining. Her good natured face rose cheerily above the collar of her coat, and her light blue eyes were merry.

"The street's in a mess," she informed me, by way of something to say. "All glass and hose pipes. And the little old sandwich shop down the steps in the Court—perhaps you know it?—it's gone. You can't help feeling sorry you've lost it; I used to dodge in there most days for a chat and a laugh."

Music Helps a Bit

Her meal arrived, and she didn't speak again until it was finished. Then she sat back in her chair contentedly.

"It's nice hearing the music," she observed. "It makes you feel more normal. That's what I always say—it's best to be normal if you can. I'm one of those as can put their troubles off—push them into tomorrow so as I haven't got them with me, if you know what I mean. It's the best way, isn't it? Keeps you happy!"

That was the large woman with the fluffy hair, who had been picking up glass all the morning, if not in a shop at any rate in an office; who had waded through debris and hose pipes in order to get her one good meal, and who was short of cheese "and things like that, to fill up odd corners."

But she hasn't lost her job; I told myself as I walked away through the broken streets. She doesn't really feel it because her job is still going on.

Antique Shop Gone

And then I came upon the tiny antique shop, or rather upon the corner where the shop had stood, for it was no longer there. I had been fond of that little place. It had afforded me much pleasurable anticipation whenever I went that way, for the young woman who owned it took a delight in constantly changing her window display, and my eyes were always falling on fresh objects attractively set out on strips of red velvet.

Even if I managed to get past the bow window in the front, I was caught by an aperture at the side through which could be seen a stove glowing among an assortment of books, china and glass, all marked at prices that seemed remarkably low.

And now the little place was no more than a heap of smashed wood and rubble, of charred pages loosened from their bindings, and blackened pictures parted from their frames. In and out of it all, as if trying to hold the remains together, wound the strips of red velvet. A warden had mounted the heap and was dragging torn and broken things from the wreckage.

The young woman was there, too, taking the objects from him and placing them together in pathetic groups on the ground. It reminded me, in some grotesque way, of the bran tubs we used to have at parties, except that the rubble was not the wrapped-up gifts we used to find.

I spoke to the young woman. I told her how sorry I was that the place had gone and asked if she would be able to carry on the business elsewhere. She looked up cheerfully from a collection of crumpled prints at her feet.

"Oh, yes," she said. "I've taken a shop over the way. I'll be opening quite shortly!"

Why don't we feel it more than we do? Surely, if anyone had a right to be shattered she had? Yet there had been an almost triumphant look in her face while she spoke to me, as if, through the very suffering, some great new thing was being born.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF AUGUST 19, 1871

From Tientsin:—The eastern gale and rain ceased at daylight on the 10th instant, and a slight breeze sprang up from the south, with signs of a change of weather. Since then, with the exception of a shower for a few minutes on the afternoon of the 10th no rain has fallen. The waters in the plains to the west and east of the British settlement have, however, risen fully two feet, and I think I am accurate in stating that they are higher this afternoon than they have been hitherto. We judge from the fact of the waters in the plains rising, since the storm of the 9th instant ceased, that there has been a considerable fall of rain up country, which the rivers have since brought down in large colume. All the reports we hear from the surrounding districts speak of an immense destruction of house property. Already, fuel, millet stalks and the common necessaries of life for human beings are beginning to fail; and there is no doubt of there being, even at this early hours, a vast amount of misery among all the poorer classes of the inhabitants.

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In Main Salesroom—Now On View

On Wednesday, August 20, 1941, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Upholstered double spring couches and arm chairs, day beds, studio couch, electric gramophone, records, electric vacuum cleaner, table fans, books, magazines, music books, desks, desk chairs, bookcases, card tables, camp bed, deck chair, riding boots, thermos flasks, rugs, curtains, quilt, sideboards, cellarettes, dining tables, dining chairs, wardrobes, dressing tables, chests of drawers, night tables, centre tables, chairs, stools, bedsteads, wooden bunks with spring mattress, lamps, mirrors, etc., also

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1 "Grebe" 7-Tube combination radio-gramophone with automatic changer 110V.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

INFILTRATION

The world has become too well aware of the technique of Nazi infiltration to be taken by surprise at this time of day. Britain and Soviet Russia have expressed their grave concern over the large number of Nazis now in Iran—many more than can be in that country for any legitimate purpose. The South American countries are now busy cleaning up the Nazis in their midst, recent revelations of plots being fomented by these people having convinced even the most sceptical that action is urgently needed. With the assistance of Admiral Darlan the Nazis are filtering into French North Africa, causing considerable worry to the British and the United States governments. While in the Far East an anomalous situation has arisen, the Nazis gradually penetrating the Japanese administration while at the same time the Japanese are filtering into Indo-China. It may be a cause of justifiable surprise that the countries affected, with the exception of the South American states, are not more alarmed by the situation within their borders than they appear to be. The Iranian government has done little to curb the infiltration. Some sixty or so Nazis have been asked to leave the country, but there are still four thousand left there. Iran has no business with Germany or Italy, and the reluctance shown in Teheran over handing these superflous Germans their *congés* is difficult to explain except by the belief that the Iranian government is not yet convinced of the ultimate outcome of the war, and wishes to avoid any commitments. This same wish has been the downfall of Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, now dragged along at Hitler's chariot wheels. Iran should take warning.

While Iran has on her frontiers the two most powerful of the Allies now fighting Germany—Britain and Soviet Russia—who, if need be, can counter any Nazi action in the country with counter-action of their own, the situation in French North Africa is more difficult. There the Nazi infiltration appears to be proceeding with the knowledge of the Vichy government. The position of this government is admittedly extremely involved, but further surrender to Nazi pressure is unlikely to make it any easier. Hitler and his minions are insatiable. They will go on demanding concession after concession until they have got everything they want, which is the whole French Empire. Hitler himself has described the technique of nibbling away the foundations of a beaten state. With the wisdom of the serpent, he long ago foresaw that ruthless demands made by a conqueror upon the conquered were more likely to lead to active opposition from the latter, than would a gradual sapping of the strength of the beaten people in a manner which the people themselves hardly realise. He saw that he could gain his ends by such means at infinitely less cost than by stirring the latent patriotism of a temporarily beaten nation to the pitch where it would be willing to suffer any sacrifice rather than lose its honour. By Hitler's method honour would be almost imperceptibly whittled away, until finally none whatever was left. That is the method he has been using most successfully with the Vichy government, whose only strength now lies in the stubbornness of an aged man. This is political infiltration and it makes a tragic picture.

More active infiltration seems to be in progress in North Africa, however. In this part of the French Empire the Nazis seem to be aiming more at direct than indirect control. They are moving with caution, since they know that the strength of this empire is only morally impaired, and fear that too flagrant encroachments upon French sovereignty might provoke active resistance. The infiltration is nevertheless steadily making headway, and the best friends of France fear that General Weygand may not wake up to his peril until he is too weak to do anything about it. Already, with the appointment of General Barrau as supreme commander in West Africa, General Weygand's powers have been seriously curtailed. And this is only the first step.

With much less skill the Japanese appear to be imitating the Nazi technique in Thailand, a country which has for centuries been a happy hunting ground for Japanese adventurers. The Thais are a peaceful people and it is understandable that they should wish to stick to the policy of friendship with all nations. But circumstances may arise when such friendship will not be possible. A choice may be forced upon the Bangkok Government inspite of everything. The British Minister in Bangkok has announced definitely that Britain has made no demands upon the Thai government, and his announcement anticipated by a few hours a Japanese claim that Britain had demanded the control of the Aranya Prades railway line, threatening forcible measures if the demand is not complied with. The Thai government has officially denied that any such demands have been made. But the report is not without significance. It is another instance of the familiar agitation which has preceded action in the past. Germany claimed that the occupation of Denmark and Norway was necessary to forestall British occupation. The claim was a pure Goebbelian invention, but that did not save Denmark or Norway. A similar solicitude for the sovereignty of small nations is being expressed in the Far East by a power which is frankly and undisguisedly expansionist. In view of what has happened in the past, this solicitude is inevitably regarded with great suspicion by Thailand's neighbours, whose respect for the inviolability of Thailand's sovereignty is strengthened by their own interests and a long international friendship.

JAPAN REACTS

The reaction of the Japanese press to the Roosevelt-Churchill statement of war aims followed along lines which were to be expected. Political observers believed they saw in that important document an attempt to alienate Japan and the small European nations from Germany, declaring that Japan should not permit herself to fall into the Anglo-American trap but should proceed with her established policy. With their suspicion that very much more than the declaration was discussed at the conference there will doubtless be agreement, for as it has already been remarked the meeting would have been wholly unnecessary if that was to be the only result. But while the Japanese Government continue to maintain a cautious attitude, probably because of the realities of the situation, the Japanese press is not so restrained, and in its definition of the war aims as an Anglo-American trap it is adopting an attitude which fails to give due weight to all that is happening. There is no trap. It is a minor point whether Japan breaks with the Nazis or not, for no matter what Japan may do the war against Germany will be prosecuted until the democracies have secured victory.

When that has been secured there will be an all round readjustment of affairs throughout the world. Japan even at this late hour might very well consider it more desirable to be helpful in that direction rather than obstructive. If that were to occur her cooperation would be gladly welcomed, but Great Britain, her Allies and the United States are committed to an "established policy" of restoring freedom to the world, and are just as definitely committed to it as the Japanese Government appears to be to the policy which the extremists have mapped out. So obsessed is the Japanese press with its suspicions that it even finds in the omission to mention Japan "merely one of the manœuvres" against that country—the "Nichi Nichi." Such failure to mention the Japanese is not to be taken as indicating that the problems of the Pacific were not discussed between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, but rather that those two statesmen prefer to take no action calculated to induce Japan to take steps which she would bitterly regret later.

There is no attempt being made to alienate Japan from the Axis. Certainly nothing in the nature of an intrigue, for the democracies can afford to let Japan wait and see upon which side her bread is buttered, hoping that in the meantime she will take no step which would commit her irrevocably to the Axis cause. If Tokyo yielded sufficiently to do anything so rash the probabilities are that Japan would find herself in the losing camp with only the support which a defeated Germany and Italy could give her. They have been able to give her nothing but mere words in the past, and in the event of defeat would be able to render no more. It must be emphasized that the nations having interests in the Pacific can afford to wait. They are willing to leave the initiative to the Japanese Government. That does not mean that they are following a negative policy, as the Japanese would very soon find out should they be so unwise as to endeavour to push matters too far.

But in a country in which the press is so closely controlled as in Japan the attitude of the newspapers to the Anglo-American declaration cannot be regarded as wholly without official inspiration. Certain is it that if the opinions they express were contrary to governmental policy, or likely to embarrass it editorial writers would be brought swiftly to book. For that reason it is not possible completely to disregard what the press is saying. The "Nichi Nichi" trots out the old bugbear of "encirclement." No such thing has occurred through any action which the Japanese have not inspired themselves. Japan by her aggressions has forced certain countries having interests in the Pacific to make common cause for their protection. Geographically Japan is encircled, but then so is every country in the world by some nations or other; politically nations by their overweening ambitions may bring something of the nature about. That is their own affair, and they cannot complain if by their actions they find themselves in such a position. It may very well be that some of the decisions arrived at in the course of the conference may prove to have teeth in them, but it is entirely a matter for the Japanese Government whether they are prepared to go far enough to discover for themselves if that is so or not.

German Scientists Rebel

There are signs of rebellion in Nazi Germany. Nothing very serious, but some German scientists are up in arms against the great Nazi campaign commenced a year ago to uproot Darwinism. According to "Time":—

Girded like Siegfrieds, rabid Nazis had labelled evolution a British-Plutocratic-Jewish-Materialist theory. They abused it as "the theory of universal racelessness," a standing menace to Nazi racial dogma (Rasselehre). In Natur & Kultur, one Otto Muck recognized what democratic scientists had long pointed out, that "racial theory and evolutionary theory are incompatible and bluntly contradictory." So the Nazis "plugged" a different theory—a theory of creation, according to which man developed suddenly during some splendid Wagnerian cataclysm which, thrust lower organisms into a new environment where only those creatures survived who modified themselves through sheer force of will power.

This was the doctrine which German scientists were asked to swallow. Nazi scientific papers even attacked the theory of evolution, as the Church had a generation earlier, by printing pictures of ugly ape men and demanding whether Aryans, let alone that super Aryan, Adolf Hitler, could have had such ancestors. Editors of Nazi scientific papers announced that there was no room for the paleontologists' rubble heaps and old bones in the New Order. Science writers, feeling themselves full of cataclymic creativeness, flexed their muscles in the Teuton's chronic, frantic urge to achieve Supermanliness. Perhaps the most effective argument against evolution was the heavy hint that advocacy of "neo-Darwinism" made a German politically suspect.

Against this farrago of rubbish some German scientists have finally arisen. One dared to point out in a biological magazine that the anti-evolutionary outbursts have been entirely unsupported by scientific evidence, and resented the "shameless attack" upon the supporters of the evolutionary theory, namely the overwhelming majority of scientists. Another condemned the attempt to identify a scientific doctrine with a National-Socialist philosophy, than which nothing could be more wrong. Unless these scientists are very careful they will find themselves in concentration camps where they will have a splendid opportunity of studying debased humanity in the form of their custodians, also of the super-Aryan race, and if that does not convince them of the error of their ways, there are, of course, methods which have proved so eminently persuasive in cases where something higher than scientific conviction had to be corrected.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Aug. 18.—We notice that another of our local shrubs is producing quantities of very fragrant white flowers these days, and, strange as it may appear, it is a shrub that is seldom seen in gardens here despite the fact that it is a much more useful plant than many we take such trouble to grow. We know quite a few specimens, however, but all are in the older gardens where they are growing under the shade of trees from self-sown seed: the shrub is also to be found in the country in similar places. It is known to the botanical world as *Clerodendron trichotomum* variety *Fargesii* and at the present time flowers are being produced in abundance at the ends of stems: they have a delicious fragrance, but as they drop easily they are not of much use for cut flower work. We understand from our Chinese friends that when the flowers are boiled in water, an excellent medicine that will cure all ills is obtained. The flowers are not the only beautiful part of this plant; they are followed by peacock-blue coloured berries that show to advantage against the persistent calyx that turns a crimson shade later in the year. The roots are also said to have a medicinal value when crushed, but we do not advise anyone to crush the foliage with their hands it has a most disagreeable odour. A close relative of "our" species is well known in England; this is *C. fallax*, a very ornamental dwarf species that is a native of Java. This species is grown under glass at "home" and it can be persuaded to flower thoughout the whole year: it is a most popular florist's plant, the flowers being borne in long panicles at the end of the main stem; they are of a bright scarlet colour. The leaves are large, dark green and also most attractive. There are many other species of *Clerodendron* native to tropical countries, but perhaps the one best known to those who have travelled via the Pacific is *C. squamatum* which is found in Honolulu. This species is very showy in Winter and Spring when it produces masses of bright scarlet flowers under the shade of trees. It is, however, liable to grow untidy when not pruned after flowering, but most of our flowering shrubs have similar habits and if they are permitted to grow untidy, it is the cultivator's own fault.—W.J.K.

PATRIOTIC CANADA

Citizens of Toronto have maintained the patriotic enthusiasm which at the outbreak of war two years ago called citizens of every walk in life to active participation in one or more of the many activities included in Toronto's war effort, observes the "Christian Science Monitor." Voluntary airraid patrol or other defence course, recruiting of young men by the hundreds for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and young women for various voluntary uniformed groups, salvage work, packing of boxes by the Canadian Red Cross for British prisoners of war, and other activities of this same organization, provision of homes for evacuated British children, and in many cases their mothers as well, voluntary contribution to war funds and war work of all kinds, and promotion of the sale of War Savings Certificates and Dominion War Loans—all are included in this effort.

Since last August "Little Norway," the camp at the foot of Bathurst Street near the Island Airport, has been the training centre for officers and men of the Royal Norwegian Naval Air Force and the Army Air Force, now merged under one commander, Maj. Ole Reisted. The seventeen buildings, including barracks, mess hall, schools, offices, hospital, and guard house, will house more than 100 officers and 400 other ranks. As the flyers reach an advanced stage in their training, they have left for overseas to work with the Royal Air Force, and their places have been taken by a steady stream of Norwegians who want to help the Allies. The work of the training centre, which is financed by the Norwegian Government in London, has been inspected from time to time by Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha of Norway.

As soon as the news was heard that Great Britain was planning a Government-sponsored evacuation of children to Canada, thousands of offers of homes poured into the Children's Aid Society and the Provincial Government. Hundreds of children came to Ontario under the plan last summer, with their chins up, prepared to like Canada. These British child guests are proving another invaluable link with the Old Land. They are encouraged to write their parents regularly, and from time to time trans-Atlantic radiocasts are arranged so that some of the children may speak to their parents back home. They have fitted into our schools and in many cases are ahead of Canadian children of like age. In the case of mothers and young children, it has been the aim of authorities to establish each family separately. Church organizations and other interested groups try to find employment for these women—as saleswomen, secretaries and househelpers. In order that these women may meet together one evening a week to sew and knit for British children back home, business girls look after their children for that time.

Interest in Air-Raid Precaution

Widespread interest is being shown in air-raid precaution courses being given in the City, the 150 men who took the fire fighting branch of the course providing a nucleus of a large voluntary fire-fighting organization designed to include more than 6 000 men and 2,000 fire party posts, and serving as instructors for other classes in the City. Other sections of the service are the police, medical, public utility, and transportation—the same principle applying in these lectures.

Toronto is well organized with salvage agencies, for besides the ordinary agencies of peace time, the Local Council of Women, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, and various war effort groups are collecting scrap. Credit for a general deal of salvage work must be given Toronto children who have brought the materials into subdepots and school salvage rooms from which trucks have carried them to central depots. The Dominion Government has set up a National Salvage Committee of the Canadian Institute of Secondary Materials to co-ordinate efforts of collection agencies and ultimate purchasers and to find and develop markets for scrap materials.

The women of Toronto, in common with those of all Canada, are quietly and energetically doing all they can in support of the Dominion's war effort. Scarcely a church or organization but has its auxiliary with groups of women knitting and sewing. Women are taking their places beside the men in munition factories and they are enthusiastic about the A. R. P. courses. The land army is again in full swing. Women have given invaluable assistance in Red Cross work which is after all the focal point of women's war activity, salvage work, and sale of war savings certificates, in the care of evacuated children, and in making jam for both soldiers and civilians in the Old Country. Many groups have formed themselves into voluntary defence groups, holding regular shooting practice; and thousands of women have privately, and under Red Cross auspices, taken courses in ambulance driving and care of motor vehicles.

WAR FUND BAROMETER

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund has been open for 409 days and there have been 8,729 contributors. The War Savings Association has been open for 415 days and there have been 1,612 contributors. The latest totals follow:—

Fund	*Amount* Ch. $	*Contributed* £ Sterling
Central British War Fund	225.00	68,075. 3. 0*
Vol. War Contribution Fund	869.00	202,418. 6. 5§
War Savings Association	85,158.59	162,372. 9. 2‡

*—Including weekly transfers from CN$ into £.
§—Including daily transfers from CN$ into £.
‡—Including monthly transfers from CN$ into £.

IN PARENTHESIS

In Any Case

THE Hollywood magnate told an assistant that in his opinion a certain writer was the only man for a film they had under consideration. The assistant was tactfully doubtful.

"Don't you think he's a little too caustic?" he suggested.

"Do I care how much he costs?" demanded the producer. "Get him!"

* * *

Letter from a Horse

Dear Mr. Gubbins, care of the "Sunday Express":—

Now that the British people are eating horses in pies and meat rolls may I, as one of the possible victims, add my protest to a recent letter published in your column from "A Fox," who pointed out that those who call themselves "lovers of horses" have no real affection for us at all, but regard us as nothing but vehicles for their own pleasure and amusements?

As you might suppose, horses have never been under any illusion about such people. We know that they only feed us to keep us fit for their own purposes, and we know from experience that the hand that strokes us one minute may strike us the next. Nor are we under any illusions about those who use horses for work, though we must say in their favour that most of them have never pretended to be horse lovers and must therefore be given credit for honesty.

The people who have deceived us up to now are the gentle and admiring women who praise our beauty and rub our noses and give us lumps of sugar (or, rather, did when they had plenty to spare). We are amazed and shocked to find that, if they can get nothing better to their taste, they are willing and even anxious to eat us.

When I was put out to grass once after a rather trying year I remember discussing this matter with a cow in the next field. She was puzzled, poor thing, by the attitude of some sentimental women who had called her pretty names, patted her and put their arms round her neck and then gone straight home to eat a roast beef lunch. Although she was rather flattered by their attentions, she couldn't help being disturbed by the possibility that the women had lunched off her own husband, who had disappeared in mysterious circumstances a few days before.

I remember sympathizing with the cow in her bewilderment and congratulating myself that such a thing could never happen to me, though I was aware that the reason for my immunity from such black treachery was that I was not very edible.

As every one can see, the war has changed all that, and I hope the readers of your column will understand that horses do not blame them for eating horse pies. We know they are hungry and feel glad to be of service even when we have passed on.

If we were not vegetarians, with all the grasses of the world as our larder, we would probably eat them in an emergency. But we would not pet them and make a fuss of them first. That's what hurts.

It is little things like this that make us distrustful of men and contribute towards our rapidly diminishing faith in human nature. With apologies for taking up your valuable space and hoping your wife and family are well.

I remain, sir,

Yours faithfully,

A HORSE.

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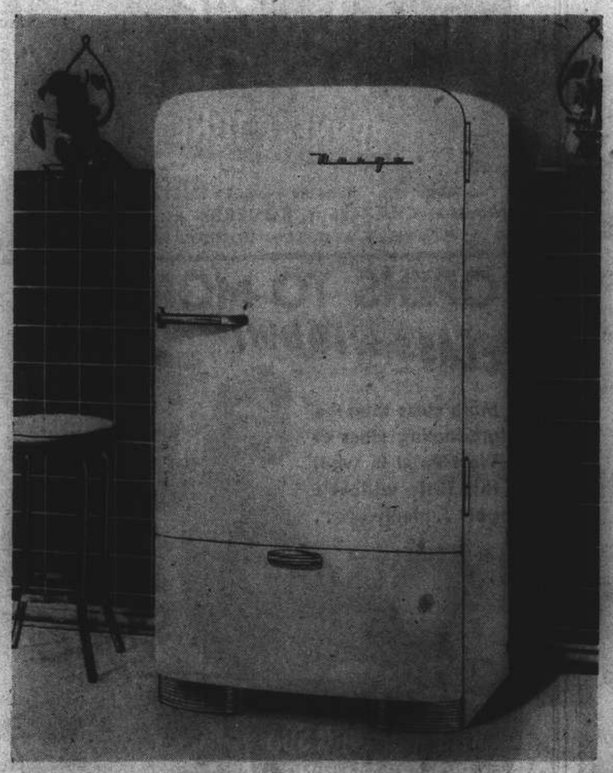

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Brooklyn Dodgers Win Back National League Leadership

New York, Aug. 17.

WHILE the Brooklyn Dodgers won back the National League leadership the New York Yanks today recorded their 80th win of the season and increased their American circuit advantage to 17 games. The Yanks took a pair of close games from the Philadelphia A, winning the opener 2 to 1 and the night cap 4 to 3.

A wild pitch and an error in the ninth cost Bill Beckman of the Athletics his pitchers' battle with Spurgeon Chandler in the opener. Both hurlers allowed only four hits but the Yanks came through with much better support for Chandler.

Joe Gordon, Yank infielder, clouted out his 19th and 20th homers of the season in the second game, enabling Vernon "Lefty" Gomez to hang up his 11th win of the season. The score was knotted from the fourth until the end of the ninth when the New Yorkers broke up the ball game.

Cleveland's Indians dropped from second to a third place percentage tie when they lost both ends of a twin bill to the Chicago White Sox. The Chisox moved into second place by winning the first game 8 to 2 and the second, a ten inning affair, by a 4 to 3 count. Chicago in winning the opener whipped the mighty Bob Feller for the third straight time. Ted Lyons was on the mound for the White Sox and allowed 10 safeties.

Trosky Breaks Thumb

Manager Roger Peckinpaugh also lost the services of Hal Trosky, veteran Indian infielder, who broke his left thumb during a collision with Lyons.

In the second game Julius Solters, Chisox outfielder, singled in the tenth with the bases loaded to break up a pitchers' duel between Edgar Smith of the White Sox and Al Milner of the Indians.

Detroits Tigers and the St. Louis Browns divided a double header, with the Tigers winning the first game 8 to 1 but dropping the night cap by a 6 to 1 count.

Rookie Shines

Barney McCrosky and Ray Radcliff led the offensive for the Tigers in the opener by both collecting four safeties. George Caster, a St. Louis rookie, limited the Tigers to three hits in the second game and hurled shutout ball until the eighth inning.

Joe Cronin's Boston Red Sox through no fault of their own passed up the Indians. The Boston nine dropped their game with the Washington Senators by a 6 to 2 score but the Indians lost a double bill.

Sid Hudson did the hurling for the Senators and allowed only five hits. The Senators rolled up nine hits and scored their runs in bunches of threes in the first and eighth frames.

Scrappy Team Wins

Leo Durocher's scrappy Brooklyn Dodgers downed the Boston Braves twice today to win back the leadership of the National League. Thirty five thousand fans witnessed the games played at Boston.

They replaced the St. Louis Cardinals who divided their double header with the Pittsburgh Pirates. Brooklyn took the opener 5 to 1 behind the five hit hurling of Walter Higbe. Dolph Camilli, Dodger first sacker, came through with his 24th homer of the season.

Whit Wyatt was the whole show of the second game which the Dodgers took by a 3 to 0 score. He limited the Braves to a lone hit and until the ninth inning hurled perfect ball.

Wyatt retired the first 25 batters to face him. Then, with one way in the ninth, Phil Masi singled, ruining the perfect game. The next man up, Carvell Rowell, was fanned by Wyatt and then Joe DeMaree popped out to end the game.

Cards Win

The Cards easily won the opener by a 7 to 1 count after piling up a four run lead in the first inning. Mort Cooper hurled the full game for the winners and held the Pirates to seven hits. Three hurlers were used by Pittsburgh and they were nicked for 11 safeties. The Pirates played erratic ball, making four errors and permitting four unearned runs. In the second game it was a different story as Truett Sewell limited the Cards to five hits and the Pirates came through with an 8 to 2 win.

Lon Warneke was chased to the showers for his fourth straight game when the Pirates nicked him for a half dozen runs in the second inning. John Mize, St. Louis first baseman, recorded his thirteenth homer of the year in the fourth inning.

Showed New Life

The Philadelphia Phillies showed new life, winning a double bill from the New York Giants. They took the opener 6 to 2 and went on a batting spree to win the night cap 16 to 2. Nick Etten and Bennie Warren led the batting attack for the Phillies in the opener by connecting with circuit drives. The best inning for the winners was the second when four runs were scored. In the second game the Phillies recorded 23 safe blows, which with the assistance of four New York errors were converted into 18 runs. It was the first twin bill victory of the season for Philadelphia.

Cincinnati's Reds divided a double header with the Chicago Cubs, taking the opener 6 to 3 and dropping the second game 4 to 2. Bucky Walters was on the mound in the first game and though nicked for 13 hits managed to keep them well scattered. The Cards sewed up the game with a four run splurge in the seventh inning based on an error, three straight singles, a wild pitch and a sacrifice fly.

Reds Humbled

The ancient Charlie Root recorded his 199th National League victory when the Cubs humbled the Reds in the second game. Charlie lasted only seven innings, retiring in favour of Jake Mooty because his much used right arm was tired.

New York Baseball Scores

FIRST GAMES AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	4	2
New York	2	4	0
Batteries: Beckman, Wagner; Chandler Dickey.			
Cleveland	2	10	1
Chicago	8	12	0
Batteries: Feller, Eisenstat and Hemsley; Lyons and Tresh.			
Detroit	6	16	1
St. Louis	1	5	0
Batteries: Newsom and Harris, Newlin and Swift.			
Boston	2	5	3
Washington	6	9	1
Batteries: Newsom and Hudson and Early.		Pytlak; Sullivan	

FIRST GAMES NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	5	14	2
Boston	1	5	1
Batteries: Higbe and Owen; Tobin and Berres, Masi.			
New York	2	14	0
Philadelphia	6	12	0
Batteries: C. Carpenter, Bowman, Adams, Brown and Hartnett; Johnson and Warren.			
St. Louis	7	11	0
Pittsburgh	1	7	4
Batteries: M. Cooper and W. Cooper; Butcher, Wilkie, Dietz and Lopez, Baker.			
Chicago	3	13	1
Cincinnati	6	9	0
Batteries: Errickson, Mooty and McCullough; Walters and Lombardi.			

Nightcaps Scores

American League

Philadelphia	3	7	1
New York	4	8	1
Batteries: Marchildon and Hayes; Gomez and Rosar.			
Cleveland	3	6	0
Chicago	4	10	0
Batteries: Milnar, Brown and Desautels; E. Smith and Turner.			
Detroit	1	3	0
St. Louis	6	8	0
Batteries: Benton, Maders and Tebbetts; Caster and Ferrell.			

National League

Chicago	4	9	0
Cincinnati	2	8	3
Batteries: Root, Mooty and Scheffing; Turner, Beggs and West.			
St. Louis	2	5	2
Pittsburgh	8	9	0
Batteries: Warneke, Krist, Gumbert and Mancuso; Sewell and Lopez.			
Brooklyn	3	9	1
Boston	0	1	1
Batteries: Wyatt and Owen; Errickson and Masi.			
New York	2	8	3
Philadelphia	18	23	0
Batteries: Lohrman, Adams and Danning; Grissom and Livingston.			

TEAM STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	80	39	.672
Chicago	62	55	.530
Cleveland	59	54	.522
Boston	60	55	.522
Detroit	53	63	.457
Philadelphia	51	63	.447
St. Louis	47	65	.420
Washington	47	65	.420

National League

Brooklyn	72	40	.643
St. Louis	72	41	.637
Pittsburgh	60	49	.550
Cincinnati	60	49	.550
New York	54	55	.495
Chicago	49	65	.430
Boston	46	66	.411
Philadelphia	31	79	.282

—United Press.

Five Swimming Title Events at A.S.F. Pool on Saturday

Through the kindness of the A.S.F., the five Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association Championships that were due to be held at the French Club Gala this Saturday, August 23, will take place instead at the A.S.F.'s pool, 68 Route Dufour. This was decided at a meeting of the S.A.S.A. Committee yesterday evening following the C.S.F.'s decision to cancel their Gala owing to the current labour situation in the Club.

Intending competitors are reminded that entries for the next four S.A.S.A. Championships—to be held at the Rowing Club Gala on Saturday, August 30—close at noon sharp this Saturday, August 23, with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Graham, c/o Shanghai Telephone Company.

Entries must be accompanied by the correct fee of $2 an event and no post entries will be accepted. The four championships are: 100 yards juniors free-style; 100 yards men's free-style; 880 yards men's free-style and 100 yards men's back-stroke.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Ladies Softball Games Today

Although typhoons and other inclement weather have upset schedules for the ladies in their baseball games, all indications point to scenes like the one pictured above on several miniature diamonds today.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

She Did It—Easily

It was a pity that Miss Doreen Gray (above) did not receive any opposition in the Ladies' 50 yards Shanghai Breast Stroke Championship at the A.S.F. pool last Saturday when she won the event in 40 secs., just slightly slower than the time she recorded last year when she shattered the record. As it was, Miss Gray won the championship hands down—with 10 yards to spare,—but with no new record.

Revised Baseball Schedule

The Shanghai American Amateur Athletic Association yesterday published a revised schedule of postponed baseball games, which is printed below. Tomorrow the Marine Headquarters and the 1st. Battalion will meet in the regular schedule.

Upon completion of league games the S.A.A.A.A. expect to put on a series between the league champions and an all star team selected from the rest of the league. The number of games to be played will be determined at a later date but it is fairly safe to state that if the weather does not cause further postponements, the series will consist of at least three games.

Sat. Aug. 23.—Amateur v. 2nd Battalion 3.30 p.m.
Sun. Aug. 24.—Amateurs v. 1st Battalion 3.30 p.m.
Wed. Aug. 27.—2nd Battalion v. Headquarters 3.30 p.m.
Sat. Aug. 30.—1st Battalion v. Headquarters 3.30 p.m.
Sun. Aug. 31.—Headquarters v. Amateurs 3.30 p.m.
Mon. Sept. 1.—2nd Battalion v. 1st Battalion 3.30 p.m.
Wed. Sept. 3.—2nd Battalion v. Headquarters 3.30 p.m.
Sat. Sept. 6.—Amateurs v. 1st Battalion 3.30 p.m.
Sun. Sept. 7.—Headquarters v. Amateurs 3.30 p.m.

Amateur Boxers to Clash on Aug. 22

An excellent programme of bouts has been arranged for the amateur boxing card between the Portuguese Amateur Boxing Club and the Russian Sporting Club (Sokol) which will take place on August 22. The programme follows:

Charlie Danerberg 86 lbs. v. B. Sarapooloff 90 lbs.; L. Pauliakoff 116 lbs. v. Alexeeff 112 lbs.; Eddie Sousa 114 lbs. v. S. Golubeff 118 lbs.; Chacha Leith (Holder of the National Belt) v. M. Lopes 88 lbs. (Challenger); "Tigre" Remedios 132 lbs. v. Prizorovsky 130 lb.; "Dynamite" Remedios 120 lbs. v. A. Ufuruloff 120 lbs.; "Charlie Chase" Collaco v. N. Barranoff. Alberto Cruz 130 lbs. v. S. Shastohkin 135 lbs.; Ernesto Gonvalves 130 lbs. v. P. Govorkoff 133 lbs.

Can the Texaco Softball Squad Do It?

Can the Texaco ladies softball squad break the winning spell of the all-conquering A.S.P. "A," which, so far has dealt with all opposition in a most convincing manner? This point will be settled this afternoon when the two squads clash at the Race Course in what should be an action packed tussle.

The Texaco unit generally acknowledged to be the "dark horses" of the competition, are quite capable of producing championship form at most unexpected moments. They will be relying on Lucy Knoch to puzzle the Portuguese batters while Verna Remedios will be on the mound for the A.S.P.

Meanwhile, at the diamond of the Columbia Country Club the home team will swing bats with the second stringers of the A.S.P. Though the former is expected to triumph in this encounter, the Portuguese may be fully depended upon to give a good account of themselves before submitting to defeat. Joan Picozzi will be hurling for the Columbian ladies while the A.S.P. will be pinning their faith on C.M. Gonsalves to pull them through.

One-Sided Scores

In the other two fixtures of the day, one-sided scores may be seen as the participating teams appear to be unevenly matched. At the Erin Villa ground, Mollers Ltd. will be pitted against the "A" aggregation of the home team. There is little hope of their winning as while the Villa squad is rated second in the standings, and they are at the bottom.

The Foreign "Y" Reds should not encounter much difficulty in disposing of the Race Clubbers and it will come as no surprise if there should be an overwhelming margin between the two scores. Madeleine Lespinasse will be in the pitcher's box for the "Y" while Vera Elliott will be doing all she can on the mound for the Race Club.

The schedule for today follows:—

"A" Division

p.m.
5.45 Mollers Ltd. *v.* Erin-Villa "A" (ev)
5.45 A.S.P. "B" *v.* C.C.C. (cce)
5.45 Foreign "Y" *v.* Race Clubbers (rc)
5.45 Texaco *v.* A.S.P. "A" (pcc)

Lindrum Raising Money For War Funds

London, Aug. 16.

Many thousands of pounds have been raised for various war funds and charities, and while golf heads the list in Great Britain, billiards and snooker are well in the picture.

Walter Lindrum, too, has been raising thousands for War Funds, and he recently passed the £20,000 mark.

He has been giving fantastic starts to rivals in his charity games, and has, naturally, not always been able to beat the self imposed handicap. For example he conceded 98 in a hundred to Lady Wakehurst, wife of the Governor of New South Wales. She failed to score on her first visit, as did Lindrum. Then Lady Wakehurst, who declared that she "couldn't play billiards for toffee" scored a table length cannon and potted the red for a break of 5 which gave her victory by 103 points to 0.

Lindrum has also been sending the world record, under the new balk line rule, higher and higher. In July, 1940, he set the record at 3,361, when playing against his brothr Fred. Last April he made new figures of 3,739 but he has since raised the total to 3,752, an effort which took him three hours.

Another record of his has been the quick-scoring one of 100 points in 38 3/5 secs. beating his own previous best by ten seconds.—Reuter.

Mohammedans Collect 6th Indian Soccer Trophy

Calcutta, Aug. 17.

The Mohammedan Sporting Club, by winning the I.F.A. shield 2-0 from the military team, annexed their sixth all-India trophy, others being the Rovers Cup of Bombay and Delhi, Durand Cup, Demont Morency Cup, Lahore, and Calcutta League. In this year's shield games the Mohammedans scored 32 against 2 goals.—Reuter.

Discus Throw Record Broken

Berlin, Aug. 17.

The world's record for the discus throw was shattered today by the German athlete Ernst Lampert who hurled the discus a distance of 53.35 metres.

The previous record was held by the German Olympic athlete Hans Schroeder with a distance of 53.10 metres.—Havas Telemondial.

Indian Market Closed to British Bloodstock

London, Aug. 16.

British owners and breeders of throughbreds have received a setback by the announcement that the chief shipping companies who convey livestock to India have given notice that for the duration of the war they cannot accept any more livestock for British India ports, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The ban also applies to Ceylon and the Malay States.

The closing of this market is a serious blow to owners and breeders, and it means that there is now virtually no outlet for the sale of geldings abroad. Indian patrons have always raced a large number of these which are, of course, of no use from the breeding point of view.

India, too, has always been a big buyer of English thoroughbreds. No fewer than 191 racehorses were sent from England from the outbreak of war to the end of 1940.

Tribute to Navy

This is revealed in the "Bloodstock Breeders' Review" for 1940, in which tribute is paid to the fine work of the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine.

British thoroughbreds have always been in great demand in other countries and, though activity on the export side has naturally been curtailed, a good percentage of thoroughbreds have been sent abroad.

From the outbreak of war to the end of 1940 the number safely shipped abroad was 553. This total comprised mares, foals, yearlings and stallions, and they were sent to every country open to British trade.

In the same period 32 horses arrived in England. Thus, no fewer than 585 thoroughbreds have been embarked or disembarked with losses which could be counted on one hand.

It is possible, however, that a number have been lost through enemy action this year, but it is emphasized that it is not on account of losses at sea that exports have been stopped to India. Throughout the war, shipments of horses have been extraordinarily successful.

During the period covered by the "Review" horses were sent to India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Malay States, South America and the United States.—Reuter.

British A.A.A. Are Moulding Future Athletes

London, Aug. 16.

By encouraging junior talent, the Amateur Athletic Association are building for the years that lie ahead—when the war is over, and the juniors, by taking advantage of every opportunity offered, are showing their appreciation of the ruling body's organization on their behalf.

Middlesex junior championships attracted over 100 entries, 17 schools were represented at the Surrey secondary schools meeting while Hertfordshire, covering perhaps a less populated area than does Surrey, nevertheless had 13 schools represented at their championships.

These three examples point to an increase in the amount of coaching which nowadays takes place at the school.

Guided Along Right Lines

A youngster may have the talent but unless it is directed along the right channels he will never Develop into the front rank athlete he should be. He may even utilize his talent along wrong lines, running distances unsuited to him, but a coach will discover the event for which he is best suited and will guide him aright.

By getting the youngsters of the present time "athletics minded," seeing that, in their keenness, they do not overdo the competitive side of the sport, and generally supervise their activities, the schools and coaches are building up the champions of the future who at the age of about 23 or 24, will be ready to hold their own in International competition.

No Stagnation

Those people who criticized the ruling body for closing down on championships following the outbreak of war, should realize that such a move did not mean that they were allowing athletics to stagnate. It would have been folly to attempt to hold championships which, with so many of the best athletes engaged in the greater struggle, and unable to concentrate on proper training, would have been championships in name only, and far from representative of the best talent in the country.

Much better, surely, to let such "makeshift" events go by the board while preparing for the future, which is exactly what the A.A.A. are doing in catering, largely, for junior athletes.

Promising Athlete

One such junior who has already shone is D.F.A. Vanhegan who, at the Middlesex junior championships, kept his shot put title with 40 ft. 3½ ins., won the long jump with 20 ft. 8 ins. and the furlong in 26.4 secs. apart from being second in the 100 yards, beaten at the tape, Such versatility, and good performances, suggest that he is one of those who will be heard of in senior events after the War.

The Tyrians, of London University, are one of the most active bodies in war-time athletics and they have already contested, with success, several matches this season. Former Cambridge University men, now attached to hospitals and eligible to assist the Tyrians, are R. A. Palmer, B. F. Brearley, H. C. Still and P. Brangwin.

Former Cambridge Hurdler

Palmer was a hurdler at Cambridge but is now performing well at the 220 yards and 440 yards distances on the flat.

In the reverse direction R. B. Martin, formerly of London University Tyrians, is now at Oxford where, no doubt, every opportunity will be given him to add war-time "blue" honours to peace-time "purple", the latter being the athletic award for London University.

Martin hails from the West Indies and went to London University in 1938. He won championships there a year later apart from helping London to win the team title at an International Universities championship meeting in France.—Reuter.

English-Scottish Soccer Team to Play Ireland

London, Aug. 16.

A combined English and Scottish star-studded soccer team, fully up to peace-time International standard, has been chosen by the Army football authorities to visit Ireland.

The team plays Ireland on September 13, the Irish League on September 15, the Army in Ireland on September 17 and a match in Scotland on their return.—Reuter.

Scottish Soccer Sees Big Crop of Goals

London, Aug. 17.

Forwards dominated Scottish football yesterday when 12 games brought a crop of 77 goals, while the Glasgow Rangers, with a team in each league, repeated their previous week's double success.

Following are the results of matches played yesterday:—

Southern

Airdrieonians 1; Hearts 2.
Celtic 4; Albion Rovers 2.
Falkirk 5; Morton 2.
Hibernian 1; Clyde 4.
Motherwell 3; Queen's Park 2.
Partick 2; Rangers 3.
St. Mirren 5; Hamilton 3.
Third Lanark 4; Dumbarton 3.

North-Eastern

Rangers 8; Haith Rovers 1.
Aberdeen 9; Leith Athletic 0.
St. Bernards 1; Dundee United 4.
East Fife 3; Dunfermline 0.—Reuter.

Sports Aid Red Cross

Between October, 1939, and May 31, 1941, Association football contributed £20,146 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund. Rugby Union contributed £5,132 and Rugby League £1,556. Cricket helped to raise £4,600.

PARC DES SPORTS
TO-DAY AT 8.00

The Municipal Orchestra in Koukaza Park
(Entrance Route Voyron)
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20th, at 9.15 p.m.
(Weather Permitting)
POPULAR SYMPHONIC CONCERT
Works by:
TCHAIKOWSKY
SAINT-SAENS MASSENET BIZET
(See Full Programme in the News Columns)
Conductor: Maestro MARIO PACI
USUAL PRICES: $3, 2 and 1.
Booking: at the Alliance Française, 11 Route Vallon

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ROXY TEL. 60727
TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Join heavenly Hedy and romantic Jimmy in the exciting modern love story of a beauty who had 24 hours to get married... and wanted to remain an unkissed bride! It's all love and laughter as Jimmy finds the surprising answer!
COME LIVE WITH ME
CLARENCE BROWN'S
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The Best Answer To "Where's Fun?"!
SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS
JOAN BENNETT FRANCHOT TONE
with JOHN HUBBARD • EVE ARDEN • WM. TRACY
Produced by CHARLES R. ROGERS • A COLUMBIA PICTURE
ALSO: "SCREEN SNAPSHOTS"—"HOT DOG ON THE ICE"—Cartoon
OPENS TO-MORROW!
CLASS WIDOW!
More class than the graduating class at West Point is what this little widow's got... plenty of...
ANNE SHIRLEY
RICHARD CARLSON
RICHARD DENNING
FRANCES GIFFORD
MAUDE EBURNE
JANET BEECHER
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"WEST POINT WIDOW"
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NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
THE WAGONS ROLL AT NIGHT
Humphrey BOGART
George SIDNEY
Thrills You Never Knew Existed, Right Before Your Eyes!
Edward G. ROBINSON
Jean ARTHUR
Directed by RAY ENRIGHT
A WARNER BROS.-First National Picture
ALSO:
"SHARK HUNTING"—Sports
"CARTOON in TECHNICOLOR!
$1.50, $2.50, $3.50 $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50
— COMING BIG ATTRACTION! —
HEIR TO THE RICHEST RANCHO NORTH OF THE BORDER!
BELOVED OF THE FAIREST FLOWER IN OLD ARIZONA!
WHO?...ME?
NO, CISCO...YOUR DOUBLE!!!
Romance of the Rio Grande
with CESAR ROMERO
as "The Cisco Kid"
Patricia Morison • Lynne Roberts
Ricardo Cortez • Chris-Pin Martin
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Double-cussed! Double danger! There are guns two Cisco Kids!

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CATHAY TELEPHONE 73727
TO-DAY ONLY! at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Hollywood stunt man plays poker with death daily—
—AND LIVES TO SAY—
I'M STILL ALIVE
with KENT TAYLOR LINDA HAYES
RKO RADIO Picture
ALSO: "PICTURE PEOPLE"—Leon ERROL COMEDY
OPENS TO-MORROW!
BUTCHERED... to Make a Screen Holiday ... the Private Life of a Barrymore!
Casanova or Caliban!
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You'll Laugh Great Howls!
John Barrymore
"THE GREAT PROFILE"
with MARY BETH HUGHES • GREGORY RATOFF
JOHN PAYNE • ANNE BAXTER • LIONEL ATWILL
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
BOOKING NOW OPEN!
SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL A.T.I. THEATRES at the CATHAY, GRAND, NANKING or at SAM LAKARO, ROSS!

Britain's Wartime Government Is Still Democratic

TOPICAL TALK OVER XCDN BY WILLIAM HOWARD

"IT has been a criticism of the Democracies that in fighting the totalitarian powers they themselves have become totalitarian, but this is far from being true.

"Every Government in war time must take immense powers and few would deny that the way in which modern warfare is carried on makes this necessary.

"The important thing, however, is the use that is made of those powers not so much the extent of the powers that are taken, and I want to show you that the powers taken and used by the British Government have been employed in such a way as to justify the claim that the fundamental civil liberties of Britons remain untouched even amid the grim necessities of war.

"First of all I must point out that if those fundamental civil liberties were in practise and effect actually interfered with they would be seriously endangered and this is a consideration that is overlooked by people who in their zeal for victory and for efficiency in the fight are constantly saying 'the Government ought to do so and so' and 'the Government ought not to allow this or that.'

"Secondly it must be remembered that although the way of life of the democratic countries is designed for peace unlike the way of life of the dictatorships which is designed for war, the democratic countries know that their methods must bring victory in the long run and therefore that their methods must not be abandoned.

Not Just Talk

"This is not just talk, for it stands to reason that if you have the prospect of a pleasant and peaceful existance in front of you when you have won the fight you will be inspired to greater fortitude harder sacrifice and longer endurance than the man who has nothing but a prospect of drudgery before him. This is particularly so when the pleasant prospect on the one hand and the drudgery on the other is no mirage but a true reflection of past experience.

"Now to prove that liberty in the democracies is really unimpaired in spite of the immense enlargement of the Governments' powers, take first the freedom of the press.

"Two newspapers the "Daily Workers' and "The Week" were suppressed by the executive action of the Home Secretary; and Parliament by an overwhelming majority approved his decision. In these two cases general public opinion was undoubtedly in favour of the Home Secretary's action; and apart from these two cases public opinion so far as press comment is concerned, has remained free during the war. Journalists of the left are free to cable their criticisms of the Government to the neutral press or to comment in journals that circulate free in the country. The pamphlet and the book are unhampered. The censorship does not touch opinion; it only stops information of military importance from reaching the enemy.

No Attempts to Hinder

"If you were to go to the Press room of the Ministry of Information the journalists would tell you that although there have been delays in publication in general there have been no attempts to hinder them from the free expression of their views.

"And what is true of the Press is still more profoundly true of the public platform. In the whole course of the war only four meetings have been prohibited, and then only for fear of public disorder. Can you imagine an anti-Hitler assembly meeting in Berlin at the present time? I can imagine that there are many people who would like to attend such an assembly but for the reprisals which follow any demonstration against Nazi government making life in Germany a perpetual torment of fear that you have said something inadvertantly or that something will be planted on you.

"Another example of the moderate exercise by the British Government of the wide powers they now possess is seen in the internment of persons whose loyalty is uncertain. Since the war began about 1,600 people have been detained under these powers of whom about 929 are in prison, about 400 of these are of Italian origin, persons whose sympathies were doubtful. About 500 more were active members of one or other of the political bodies which supported either Hitler or Mussolini.

Right to Appeal

"Every person so interned has the right to appeal to a special committee presided over by Mr. Norman Birkett the eminent Liberal Lawyer and in the great majority of cases the Home Secretary has acted on this Committee's advice. The fact that some 700 persons have in this way been released is sufficient evidence that the Committee exercises great influence.

"Another similar power possessed by the Government is the power to prosecute persons alleged to be engaged in spreading "alarm and despondency."—A measure designed to deal with the rumour monger. Under this regulation 105 persons have been prosecuted. 22 have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, 59 have been fined. The remainder were bound over or dismissed.

"The power which is expressly to prevent unnecessary pain and suffering may thus be seen to have been in no way abused.

Other Limitations

"In four cases persons have been convicted of "hindering the prosecution of the War." In two of them the sentence was imprisonment for three months; in the others fines were imposed.

"The only other types of limitation on freedom have been those cases which the local police have made investigations, searched houses, and sometimes detained papers for a period. These have been mainly the result of reports of mysterious lights or signals; or that someone has a secret radio transmitter; or that secret meetings are being held at some person's house. Sometimes the police have acted stupidly and with an unnecessary display of force, but this can by no means be attributable to the Central Government and every complaint made has resulted in a prompt investigation followed where necessary by a disciplinary warning of the official concerned.

B.B.C. Broadcasts

"The B.B.C. decided not to allow persons to broadcast even in music or the drama whose opinions were hostile to the prosecution of the war; but that decision was promptly reversed, after a protest in the House of Commons, on the suggestion of the Prime Minister who declared that anything like restraint of conscience was 'codious to the public opinion of the nation.'

"Public opinion most certanly supports the decision to refuse persons opposed to the war to express their opinions over the microphone but that is a very different matter and the restriction is inevitable.

"The intelligent use by the Government of powers which they must have in order to prosecute the war efficiently, is the way in which liberty is preserved in a Democracy in time of war; and I can say with confidence that public opinion in Great Britain would as certainly condemn and restrain any attempt to abuse those powers as it would condemn and restrain any attempt to hinder the war effort in pretended exercise of civil liberties."

Japan 'Underrated' By Western Powers

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

The "Japan Times and Advertiser," English-language metropolitan daily, in an editorial under the caption of "Underrated Japan," comments upon a recent magazine article by Navy spokesman Captain Hideo Hiraide and quotes him as saying, "Had any foreign people a correct idea of Japan's real power, they never would think of challenging her."

The "Times" pointed out that Captain Hiraide claimed that the Anglo-American encirclement of Japan was brought about by the failure to grasp the truth of the situation, especially with regard to Japan's fighting power.

Captain Hiraide, according to the "Times," also pointed out that while the Imperial Navy consisted of more than 500 vessels of all types and an air force of more than 4,000 units, nevertheless there was a tendency to grossly misjudge Japan's ability to fight.

U.S. Attitude

The paper said that the naval spokesman had asserted that the American attitude may be attributed to first, intense Japanese-American rivalry for world markets; secondly, Japan's growing influence against America's potential Pacific hegemony, and thirdly, Japan's construction of a new order as opposed to traditional American policy.

The "Times" further quoted Captain Hiraide as maintaining that Japan and the United States already are at war from the economic standpoint, and that Britain and America have pushed to a point where a step further would mean driving Japan "to a decision of life or death."

The "Times" went on to say that Captain Hiraide had warned, "That no nation with any legitimate claim to life can be expected to accept its doom without question or struggle, is more than plain." He added that if encirclement comes to a head, Japan will not be to blame because "Japan is animated by no territorial ambition or imperialist motive, and will move only when compelled to take a decision on life and death.—Domei.

Viceroy of India Inspects Defence Works

New Delhi, Aug. 18.

The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, visited important defence works during the weekend.

These works, since the commencement of the war, have repaired and refitted more than 700 merchant ships, merchant cruisers, troop transports and mine cutters, besides supplying 7,000 tons of steel work for other small arms defence factories.

During a visit to General Motors, the Viceroy, in addressing the workers not only as the Governor-General but also as a soldier serving in the last war, recalled the shell shortage then, and said "It is up to you this time to make good this shortage rapidly....I can count on you for that, and every soldier in the line today is confident you will not let him down."

He expressed special appreciation of the spirit and determination to do the utmost in this great struggle.

He was given an enthusiastic reception by the workers and spent nearly two hours inspecting the various departments where thousands of chassis, motor-car bodies and shells are turned out for India's defence. The Viceroy also witnessed an A.R.P. demonstration by the General Motors unit.—Reuter.

More British Prisoners Return to Beirut

Cairo, Aug. 18.

About 50 more British officers and N.C.O.'s who were sent out of Syria by the Vichy authorities have now returned to Beirut from Toulon, where they had been held prisoners.

A certain number of junior Vichy officers who are detained with General Dentz in Jerusalem will be repatriated in return, but General Dentz and his senior officers will be held until the remaining British prisoners, who number about 35, it is understood, are released.

The new arrivals say they were taken from Salonika to Toulon in fourth class accommodation aboard the liner Theophile Gautier. The food was bad, quarters were bug-infested, and the officers were forced to do their own washing up. The captain rejected complaints in offensive terms and was generally hostile.

At Toulon officers and men were jumbled together into barracks which, like their quarters on board ship, were verminous. They were given little to eat save vegetables, but made no complaint on this score as they discovered that French civilians fared no better.

On their return trip to Beirut there was an improvement in their treatment.—Reuter.

Roosevelt May Act to Reopen Shipyards

Washington, Aug. 17.

It was believed today that President Roosevelt will act shortly to reopen the Kearney shipyards which have been closed by strikes.

The first action will be to appeal to all parties involved to resume production. However, if this appeal is unsuccessful, an executive order will probably be issued for the commandeering of the plants for government operation. Some circles anticipate such an order tomorrow.

The Kearney shipyards have been idle for 11 days, delaying naval and mercantile orders totalling more than US$400,000,000.—Domei.

More Prisoners in Spain Conditionally Released

Madrid, Aug. 17.

General Francisco Franco, the Chief of State, today conditionally freed 1,222 prisoners.

This is the fourth amnesty measure taken in Spain during the past week —Havas Telemondial.

Air Ambulances From Silver Thimbles

Two air ambulances costing £10,000 have been presented to the Royal Air Force by the Silver Thimble Fund as a result of subscriptions received from all parts of the Empire. During the Fund's first year, more than 17,000 thimbles were melted down and raised £18,000.

Political Situation in Syria Becoming More Stable

BY REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH BRITISH FORCES IN SYRIA

Damascus, Aug. 18.

WHILE final arrangements are being made to evacuate the remaining Vichy soldiers and civilians who have chosen to return to France, interest in the Syrian capital has swung over to political questions.

The majority of political leaders have been greatly encouraged by the publication of the letters interchanged between General de Gaulle and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton clearly defining the intentions of the Allies and thereby reaffirming promise of the country's speedy independence.

Suitable Government

It is realized, however, that little can be accomplished until a suitable government has been set up. At present there is no ruling cabinet since the Nationalist bloc was disbanded in 1939. Whether there will be two separate Syrian and Lebanese governments or one united controlling body remains to be seen. Anyhow, here in Damascus the situation is very calm, and rival political leaders, who are normally keen opponents, appear genuinely anxious to bury the hatchet and to co-operate fully with the new French leaders.

I was privileged to interview two outstanding rival Syrian politicians Jamil Mardam Bey, former Nationalist bloc leader, stated that the "main idea of the new cabinet must be to strive for one end namely, to further Britain's gigantic war effort and expedite final victory. We realize there are at present certain internal difficulties confronting the Free French leaders, and we do not expect great constitutional changes immediately. However, there is no outstanding problem which cannot be solved very simply."

Some Views

Broadly speaking, Mardam's views are shared by Seki Bey Khaliy, a prominent member of the Shahbandariste Party, whose leader was murdered mysteriously last year. Seki told me: "We are willing to sink differences with the Nationalistic bloc provided certain members are not re-elected. We greatly appreciate Britain's act in paving the way for the country's independence, and we are prepared to do all in our power to assist the Allied war effort by loyally co-operating with the new French leaders."

Many Syrians feel that the time is opportune for furthering relations with neighbouring Near East Arab countries, and co-ordinating Arab states into one federation. It is appreciated that the granting of independence opens the way to serious discussions to this end.

Meanwhile, these political talks, carried on in the presence of Allied forces, are having an uplifting effect on Syrians, whose moral has been at a very low ebb during the last 12 months owing to the uncertainty and wavering of Vichy leaders and the presence of German and Italian armistice commissions.

Whatever political and economic problems lie ahead, Britain is steadily accomplishing what she set out to do, namely, to strengthen the vital bastions of defence between the Suez Canal and Turkey and to prepare for any renewed Axis drive to the east.—Reuter.

Chungking Warmly Approves Joint Declaration

Chungking, Aug. 17.

The Anglo-American declaration met with a warm welcome and complete approval of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people the Ministry for Foreign Affairs declared in a statement on the Roosevelt Churchill meet.

"President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in setting forth the aims of their resistance against aggression have not merely spoken on behalf of the democracies but also expressed the aspirations of all the peoples who devoted to the course of peace and liberty, desire to see the establishment of a genuine New Order throughout the world.

"China views the declaration with even greater satisfaction because it points to the best way towards mastering the aggressive powers of the world and strengthening the encirclement of the Far East with the object of destroying Japan who herself designed this wall."—Havas Telemondial.

Arrest of Hawaiian Japanese Demanded

Washington, Aug. 18.

Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, yesterday disclosed that he had written President Roosevelt demanding that the United States immediately "throw 10,000 Hawaiian Japanese into concentration camps.

"That would be at the rate of 100 to 1 for Americans they are holding as hostages," he said.

Representative Dingell said that he did not sympathize too greatly with individual plights of stranded Americans because they previously had been urged to come home. However, he said, they now should be allowed to go peacefully.

Mr. Dingell said that it was necessary to impress upon the Japanese that the United States intends to protect American interests. He said that the United States had a "reprisal reserve" of 150,000 additional Japanese in Hawaii and elsewhere if Japan undertook countermeasures.—United Press.

Marechal Joffre Sails For Shanghai

Manila, Aug. 18.

The Marechal Joffre today sailed for Shanghai packed with 242 passengers from Manila including 376 Japanese evacuees.

The evacuees were largely women and children while other passengers were mostly Germans and Italians "quitting the Philippines."

Sailing of the vessel was delayed several days because the ship was held in the harbour here after its arrival from Saigon because it did not have a health clearance certificate from the United States Minister in Saigon.

The United States High Commissioner's office delayed sailing of the vessel for several hours while officials searched luggage of passengers suspected of attempting to take out frozen securities.

It was learned that officials confiscated a small amount of securites, although the principal reason for the search was said to be the psychological effect it would have on such attempts in the future.—United Press.

5,000 American Trucks Said at Rangoon

Hongkong, Aug. 18.

Five thousand American made trucks arrived and were being assembled at Rangoon for service in the interior of China, while 120 volunteers aviators for the Chungking air force drawn from Chinese living in South Seas regions, have been despatched to Manila for training, information reaching here revealed.

It was reported that the trucks will be sent to the interior, via Kunming for use on the Burma Road, as well as in other districts.

Led by high Chungking officials, members of the National Aeronautical Commission, who have been staying at Singapore, the overseas Chinese volunteers were expected to return to Chungking after studying under American tutors, it was disclosed.

Meanwhile, local newspapers reported that Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, who is speeding to Singapore, was expected to arrive shortly to confer with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British Far Eastern Forces.

It was understood that they will proceed on a tour of inspection of Burma, after which they may fly to Chungking to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek.—Domei.

Interior Air Bases?

Peiping, Aug. 18.

It was reliably reported that Chungking was planning to establish 14 air bases with Soviet, British and American aid in the interior provinces of Ningsia, Shensi, Kansu and Sikang as a sequel to the more intense Japanese air raids in far inland points.

It was reported that a group of British technicians were due to arrive in Sikang shortly to supervise in the construction of air bases there, while work will start in September in Shensi Province with the use of American materials and technical help.

The Kansu and Ningsia projects it was reported, will be carried out with joint Anglo-Soviet aid.—Domei.

American Describes Bismarck Chase

Washington, Aug. 18.

Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday released a dramatic narrative of an unidentified United States naval observer who was aboard a British seaplane on May 26 when the German battleship Bismarck was discovered and shadowed.

The observer was aboard an American built Consolidated bi-motored plane which was patrolling the Atlantic with a British crew.

The plane quickly climbed and turned when the Bismarck opened fire with anti-aircraft guns. Simultaneously, said the observer, the Bismarck made a 90 degree starboard turn.

Plane Hit

"The barrage was so close it shook the aircraft considerably," said the narrative released by Col. Knox. "One man was knocked from his bunk. One hole was shot in the after part of the hull and another in the bottom of the hull.

"The crew made a short test flight, checked the engines, found everything was satisfactory and returned to the area," said the narrative. "However, we lost contact with the Bismarck."

The observer said that they later intercepted reports from another plane which "was being attacked by enemy aircraft."

"We joined him and he was in contact with the Bismarck," said the observer. "We kept company with him for 45 minutes then returned to the base and landed at 9.30 p.m.—United Press.

Tokyo Press Sees Military Alliance

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

The Tokyo press is inclined to regard the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration as camouflage for a military alliance among Britain, the United States and Russia, with impetus given this trend by proposals for a tripartite conference in Moscow and the Anglo-Soviet commercial pact, says a Japanese report.

The "Asahi Shimbun" calls attention to the course which the talks at Moscow may take, declaring it is probable that pressure against Japan already has been agreed upon.

The newspaper features a New York report suggesting the danger existing in the Vladivostok area which is the only route for Anglo-American aid to Russia.

Nearly all papers interpret the eight-point declaration as a "virtual military alliance" among the three nations. The "Miyako" says the declaration betrays that Britain and America are trying to "retain their world hegemony under pretext of fighting to safeguard world peace and liberty of mankind."

"What the United States and Britain ardently desire is the exhaustion of Germany, Russia and Japan through a war of attrition," the daily adds. "Britain and the United States embrace the unholy design to check Japan's southward advance by pitting the Soviet Union against Japan in open hostilities."—Reuter.

Moscow Press Features Trade Accord With U.S.

Moscow, Aug. 18.

The Moscow Press yesterday prominently featured a Cabinet decree ratifying extension of the Soviet-American trade agreement to Aug. 6, 1942.—United Press.

UPTOWN
NOW SHOWING
at 2, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
WORLD-FAMOUS PIANIST
PADEREWSKI
in
"MOONLIGHT SONATA"
With CHARLES FARRELL, MARIE TEMPEST
BARBARA GREEN
NEXT "A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT"
MAUREEN O'HARA—Adolf Menjou

Baron Hiranuma Improving

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier and now Minister without Portfolio, who was wounded in the neck by a gunman last week, is showing favourable improvement, states a bulletin issued by his physician. Baron Hiranuma ate 300 grams of rice gruel, 150 grams of soup and 150 grams of fruit juice, the announcement added.—Reuter.

Japan May Occupy Siberia—Araki

Tokyo, Aug. 17.

Breaking his lengthy silence, General Tadao Araki, former War Minister, today granted an interview to the "Hochi Shimbun" in which he recalled the occupation of Siberia by the Japanese in 1918 after the Russian collapse and gave to understand that a similar situation may arise today.

"We had, alas, failed to strike the final blow in this affair thanks to which the object of the expedition would have been attained," the General said. "It is said that history repeats itself and I therefore believe that the ideas we had then may still be good today. I had asserted then that to strengthen Japan she would have to go through the experience of difficulty. In the Siberian affair I see the precocious germination of our continental policy. It is unfortunate that our domestic situation at that time prevented Japan from gathering enough courage and determination for an audacious policy. We aimed straight but we failed to give the *coup de grace*. We did not know how to adopt a clear policy because we were afraid of provoking the United States."

Tribute to Germany

The General then referred to Germany and paid a tribute to German qualities, adding, however; that Japan does not always have to lean upon a foreign country.

"We must learn to go ahead relying upon our own strength without depending upon other powers," he said. "In short, to carry out a great principle and to succeed in the great enterprise of the nation we must know how to adopt brilliant and irrevocable measures compatible without our unshakeable policy. We must clarify the principles of our national policy by showing a clear way to the nation. Then we would go forward with the most noble aim."

Recalling the constitution of an anti-Communist Government in Eastern Siberia by Ataman Semionov after the last war, General Araki blamed the Government then in power with having stopped midway in its task. "I can never forget that, especially when seeing the depressing spectacle of the present situation in the Far East," he concluded.—Havas Telemondial.

FUNERAL

Mrs. C. N. G. Cook

Funeral services (cremation) were conducted by Dean A. C. S. Trivett of Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Chapel for the late Mrs. Colette Nathalie Ghita Cook, wife of Mr. Cyril Bromflow Cook and mother of Miquette and Monique who were the chief mourners. During the services two hymns were rendered "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Abide with Me", accompanied by Mr. E. Lewis at the organ. A beautiful cross of red carnations from the family rested upon the casket, that was surrounded with a profusion of floral offerings from:—

Kuka and Paul; Dino; Bernardine and Chester; Billy; Loos and Bridgie; Elaine and Dodi; Marjorie, Ian and Brenda; Phyl and Vic; Directors and Staff of Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd.; I. C. I. Godown Department; Chinese Staff of May-Kee (China) Ltd., Mr. and Mrs. Noel Abbot; Mr. and Mrs. T. Dodsworth Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Aiers; N. G. Beale; Miss Dorothy E. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. O. Benz; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boissevain; Mr. W. G. Braidwood; Victor Butts; Elizabeth and George Cameron; Mr. and Mme. Elie A. Chaudoin; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chisholm; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Collaco; Mrs. G. da Costa and Miss S. Bothelho; Garnett Cousins; Maria Augusta Figueirodo Canavarro; Stella Falkine; Vera Dodd; Thelma Alvares; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Farmer; Mr. A. O. Fisher; Mr. J. G. Forbes; Mr. and Mrs. Cornell Franklin; Mr. and Madame A. Gewitch; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Scott Gibbings and Diana Gibbings; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Greenfield and family; Miss Pat Griffin; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Gourlay; George and Dorothy Haley; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Himrod Eileen Hutchins; G. F. R. Jackson; W. Katz; H. R. Seaglove; T. Jiejin; M. Peckham; B. Gray; J. Remedins; Val and Peggy Killery; V. W. King; Mr. and Mrs. C. Laycock; Dr. J. G. Ledwidge; Mr. and Mrs. S. Libby; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lintilhac; Mr. and Mrs. Lowe; Mr. and Mrs. K. Lutowicz; Sir Frederick and Lady Maze; Mr. and Mrs. Roderick G. MacDonald; Mr. and Mrs. Ranald G. McDonald; Mr. E. B. McBain Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McBain; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Madeira; Sir Andrew and Lady Noble; Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Ouei; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Parsons; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Francis Payne; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Reynell; Margorie and Murray Rose; Julia Beatrice Ross; Mr. and Mrs. G. Sator; Mr. George C. Shaw; Mr. Ronald J. Sheppard; Ether Shang and Smile Hie; Mr. and Mrs. J. Sorano; Michel Speelman; Molly and Duggie Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sun; Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Wahamaki; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Walker; Mr. and Mrs. K. Y. R. Wang; Mr. L. Warren; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. L. Wheen; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White; C. C. Woo; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Young; Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Manley; Y. Y. Zao; S. Y. Chang; S. E. Shao; D. T. Dang; Y. L. Gne; T. P. King; I. T. Yu; Y. S. Chang; H. S. Van; L. Chang; Y. K. Kong; V. Y. Woo; P. C. Ying; L. C. Koo; D. Y. Ling; T. H. Poen; W. M. Yew; H. T. Wong; C. S. Liu; Cook; Boy; Chauffeur; Gardenman; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

British-U.S. Military Alliance Seen by Tokyo Press

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

Tendency is gaining in the Tokyo press to regard the Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point declaration as a camouflage for a military alliance among Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, with impetus given to the trend by the proposals for a tripartite conference in Moscow, and the newly-concluded Anglo-Soviet commercial pact.

The "Asahi Shimbun" called close attention to the course that may be taken during the talks at Moscow, pointing out that it is probable that positive pressure on Japan already has been decided upon.

The paper featured a New York report suggesting that the danger point was Vladivostok, which is the only route for British and U.S. aid to Russia. Nearly all papers interpreted the eight-point declaration as a "virtual military alliance" among the three nations.—Domei.

Mayor La Guardia Says Defence Precautions Are Ready

New York, Aug. 18.

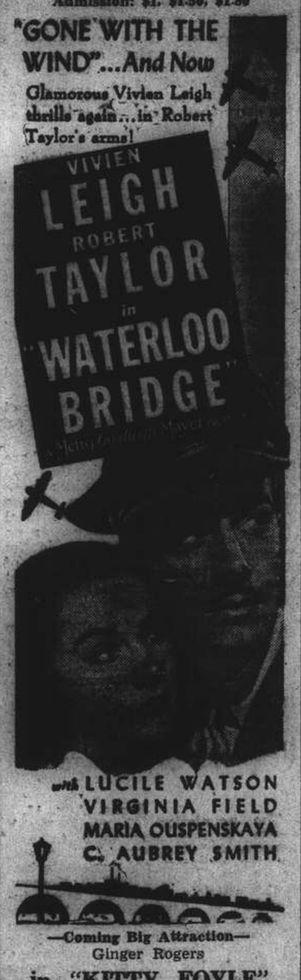
Mr. Fiorello LaGuardia, Mayor of New York and head of the Civilian Defence Board, announced last night completion of detailed plans for repelling invasion attempts against either coast of North America.

Mr. LaGuardia, in a radio broadcast on the anniversary of establishment of the American-Candian Joint Defence Board of which he is a member, emphasized the readiness of the nation to protect the Pacific shores.—United Press.

Tank Manoeuvres In Britain

London, Aug. 18.

Hundreds of Britain's growing army of tanks have been taking part in manoeuvres in southern England to test their adaptibility for rapid offensive action. Twenty and twenty-five ton Valentines and Matilys took part in the exercises. These are fast and heavily armoured infantry tanks.—Reuter.

Air-Cooled & Air-Conditioned
GOLDEN GATE THEATRE
745 AV. FOCH TEL. 74456
2 SHOWS TO-DAY!
At 2.30, 5.30, 9.15 p.m.
Admission: $1, $1.50, $1.80
"GONE WITH THE WIND"...And Now
Glamorous Vivien Leigh thrills again...in Robert Taylor's arms!


with LUCILE WATSON
VIRGINIA FIELD
MARIA OUSPENSKAYA
& AUBREY SMITH
—Coming Big Attraction—
Ginger Rogers
in "KITTY FOYLE"

Australia to Have Women's Home Army

Canberra, Aug. 18.

Mr. Percy Spender, the War Minister, yesterday said the War cabinet had authorized establishment of a women's home army in order to release men from certain military duties.—United Press.

U.S. Production Advances

Washington, Aug. 18.

Mr. Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, reported today that American industry had increased its plane production by 36 per cent. in the last six months, while the tank output has been increased by 800 per cent.

Mr. Patterson said that production of Army trucks and other vehicles was up by 600 per cent, while the machine-gun output has advanced 225 per cent. The output of anti-aircraft guns and smokeless power has been increased by 400 per cent., it was stated. The increases all occurred in the past six months.—United Press.

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To-day Only. 2.30, 5, 7, 9.15
Charles Boyer and Katherine Hepburn in their Dramatic Triumph.
"BREAK OF HEARTS"
To-morrow: "FOLIES BERGERE"
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Tyrone POWER, Linda DARNELL, Basil RATHBONE
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"Matinee" BRAND Tea

It is with sincere regret we must inform our Consumers, that, owing to the last depreciation of the local currency, we are obliged to revise our prices as follows:

Per tin of 1 lb. content	Sh. $13.00
Per tin of ½ lb. content	Sh. $ 7.00
In bulk, boxes of 10 lbs. and 25 lbs. content, per lb.	Sh. $10.50

Despite our enforced increase in prices, however, it may be surprising to learn that our MATINEE TEA, in comparison, is still approximately 63% cheaper than the current prices of equivalent qualities.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE & CO.
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PARK HOTEL SKY TERRACE
14th FLOOR
TO-DAY
Candle Light Night
Special Performance by
PAN YU ZEN
world famous magician
DANI SISTERS
Versatile Dancers
LARGO TRIO
Acrobatic Team
For Table Reservations Telephone 91010

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£ Highest 3 5/32 Lowest 2 27/32
U.S. $ 5 5/16 4 31/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
	August		August
£ T.T.	3 1/32	Nominal rates only	
U.S.$ T.T.	5 1/16	Nominal rates only	
Rs. T.T.	17 1/2	Nominal rates only	

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.12.0	—

Bombay offtake 100 bars.

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Aug. 16 4.03¼

The local market opened with sellers at 2 31/32d. sterling and 4¾ U.S.$. but at 9.30 a.m. merchant rates were announced at 3 3/32d. sterling and 5 1/16 U.S.$ in respect of permitted imports. Lack of precise knowledge concerning the detailed working of the new regulations brought to a standstill all business which did not fall clearly within the latter but the situation will undoubtedly clarify itself within the next few days regarding the new regulations. At the close there was no Interbank market but selling rates to merchants for approved commodities were:—

3 5/32d. sterling 5 1/16 U.S.$ Cash/Aug.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders .....Selling 8⅛

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling Rate @ 99¾ per H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 190 per H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.794
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $5.896

Japan Halts Payments Of Allied Royalties

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

About 1.000 British and American patents will be affected by the extension of the scope of the Japanese freezing order, announced yesterday, according to the Japanese news agency.

The new measure prohibits the withdrawal from Japan of money derived from the use of patent rights by firms belonging to these countries against which the freezing order is aimed. The transfer and sales of patents are regulated.—Reuter.

Indian Gov't Enforces Japan Trade Control

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The Department of Commerce of the Government of India today issued a decree reinforcing control over Indian exports to Japan. Future exports to Japan, according to the decree, will require export permits to be issued by Indian export controllers.—Domei.

New York Weekly Market Report

By Courtesy of S. E. Levy & Co.

Until psychology changes, stocks may drift down to a level, which, like in last Spring, is impervious to selling. Inflation talk has subsided, coincident with the stern application of business controls to further the defence effort, which is disrupting civilian production, says the "Trader in Barron's Weekly."

Adamant policies against utilities show what can be done to force deflation in the form of lowered dividends and market values. Hence, all industries are fearing Washington. Therefore, instead of a prospective second Lease-Lend Bill of $6.000.000.000 reviving inflation talk, the prospect of heavy outlays is underscoring the gravity of forthcoming taxes.

The proposed increase in social security taxes would have the effect of withdrawing $1.500.000.000 from purchasing power. Such barriers to unbridled consumer goods buying and curtailed installment credit are unquestionably serious and make investors and speculators chary when both peace and war stocks decline.

Blackout Test In Sydney

Sydney, Aug. 18.

During a half-hour test blackout of the whole city, Sydney's 1.300.000 inhabitants experienced conditions under which the people in England have been living in the last two years.

Mr. Heffron, Minister of National Emergency Services, reported that the test revealed certain weaknesses which were being remedied. There were several glaring breaches, for which heavy penalties were being sought but generally citizens cooperated well.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Aug. 18. Sales Prices 10 a.m. p.m. Closing

Atoks	.35	B	.355	B
Antamok	.042	B	.044	
Baguio Gold	.155	B	.16	
Batong Buhay	.0038	B	.0041	B
Big Wedge	.425	B	.43	
Coco Grove	.055	B	.0575	B
Consolidated Mines	.0036	B	.0037	
Demonstration	.03	B	.03	B
East Mindanao	.08	B	.085	B
L. X. L.	.17	B	.17	B
Ipo Gold	.012	B	.015	A
Itogen	.17	B	.17	B
Mambulao Consolidated	.01	A	.01	A
Masbate Consolidated	.08	B	.085	B
Mine Operations	.02	A	.02	A
Paracale Gumaus	.25	B	Unq.	
San Mauricio	.16	B	.165	B
Surigao Consolidated	.18	B	.18	
Suyoc	.10	B	.10	B
Syndicate Investment	.020	A	.020	A
United Paracale	.16	B	.165	B
Mindanao Motherlode	.335	B	.34	
Manila Bail-Alai	9.00	B	9.00	B
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.60	B	—	

Turnover 30.900 Pesos.
Shares Index 44.47.
B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Australia's Air Effort

Melbourne, Aug. 18.

Australia has spent more than £45.000.000 since the outbreak of the war on building her air force and on the empire air training scheme.

The present weekly cost of the Royal Australian Air Force amounting to £450.000 is expected to reach the £500.000 mark.—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market opened steady yesterday and for some time showed strength. Later, prices eased slightly, though the undertone was good throughout. Lands were very heavily traded, being strong at the opening and going as high as $21.75, closing at $21.00.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
466.70	105.32	General	312.23	—0.04
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	273.81	+4.74

Total 795,500 shares, 75 bonds.

Morning Session

China Finance				1000	1.30
Yangtsze Finance	500	18.30		500	18.40
	500	*18.50	2000	18.50	500	18.70
	500	*18.70	1000	18.80	1000	18.90
	3000	*18.90	2000	*19.00		
S'hai Loan X.D.	500	20.00		500	20.50
	500	20.25	1000	20.50		
I. I. Trust		500	30.00	500	30.25
China Realty		1000	13.30	1000	*13.40
S'hai Land		500	21.00	2000	21.50
	10000	21.75	5000	*21.50	500	21.25
	1000	20.75	500	*20.50	1000	*20.75
	1500	20.50	500	20.75	2000	21.00
	13500	21.25	10500	*21.00	5000	*21.25
	6500	21.25	1500	21.00	5000	*21.00
	1500	*21.25	18000	21.00	13000	*20.75
	10500	21.00	1000	*21.00	8000	21.25
	1000	*21.25	9500	21.50	3000	*21.50
	500	*21.25	5000	21.25	40000	*21.00
	500	21.00	1000	21.25	13500	21.00
Dockyards		1100	*29.00	5300	28.75
	2800	28.50	4600	*28.75	1800	29.00
	1100	29.25	900	29.00		
Asia Navigation		7000	15.30	1000	15.20
	8500	15.10	1000	15.00	500	*15.00
	1000	*15.20	4000	15.10	2500	15.00
	1000	14.90	1000	15.00	1500	15.10
	2000	*15.10	2500	*15.20	1500	15.20
	2000	15.10				
Ewo Brewery		1500	7.80	4500	7.85
	3000	7.80				
Wheelock		500	96.50	1800	96.00
	700	*96.00	400	*96.50	2400	96.00
	400	96.50	900	*96.00	900	96.50
	400	97.00	100	*96.50		
Ewo Mills (Ord)		100	38.25	800	38.00
	2000	37.75	200	37.50	200	*37.75
	600	37.50	400	37.25	200	37.50
	600	*37.75	3100	37.75	500	38.00
	500	*38.00	1900	*37.75	6100	37.75
	3300	38.00	400	*38.25	1500	38.25
	1000	*38.00	2500	38.25		
Textile		1000	8.75	500	8.80
	500	*8.80				
Worsted				1000	5.80
Trum (Bearer)	£1			600	42.50
C. G. Omnibus		200	*18.70	200	18.70
	100	18.80	200	*18.80	200	19.00
Paper		500	*5.30	500	5.35
Lumber		900	86.50	1700	86.00
	1100	85.50	1100	85.00	400	*84.50
	200	85.00	2200	85.50	3000	86.00
	100	*86.00	500	*86.50		
Metal		1000	35.25	1000	*35.00
	500	34.75	100	*34.50	700	34.75
	700	35.00	3600	35.25	1000	*35.50
	900	*35.25	500	35.00	2800	35.25
	700	*35.50	3300	35.25		
Exploration		2500	26.00	1000	25.75
	15000	26.00	1500	26.25	500	*26.00
	8000	26.25	500	*26.00	9000	26.25
Anglo Dutch		300	17.60	700	17.70
Anglo Java		600	31.75	100	32.00
	1000	*32.00				
Batu Anam		1000	1.74	1000	1.78
	2000	1.76	1000	1.80	1000	1.82
	1000	1.86	1000	1.88		
Chemor		1000	2.65	2000	2.62½
	1000	2.65				
Cheng		3000	1.40	1000	1.38
	5000	*1.40				
Consolidated				500	9.00
Java Consolidated				2000	4.00
Kroewoek				2000	2.25
Kota				1000	6.00
Langkat		2700	21.50	200	*21.50
	200	*21.75	800	21.75		
Padang		1000	2.80	1000	2.90
Repah		1000	1.54	5000	1.58
	4000	1.58	9000	1.60	1000	*1.62
	2000	1.64	1000	1.66	7000	1.68
Rubber Trust		1000	12.60	500	12.70
	500	12.80	500	12.90		
Samagaga		1000	2.30	2000	2.40
Semambu		2000	1.68	1000	1.70
	1000	1.72	1000	1.74	3000	1.78
	4000	*1.72	2000	1.84	1000	1.88
	1000	1.90	2000	1.84	1000	1.88
	1000	1.90	8000	1.94	3000	1.98
Senawang		1000	*2.50	1000	2.50
	1000	2.52½	8000	*2.50½	1000	2.60
Kelantan		2000	1.08	14000	1.10
	2000	1.12	19000	1.14	3000	1.16
Tanah Merah		2000	4.00	1000	4.05
	1000	4.10	1000	4.15		
Tebong		6000	1.69	3000	1.64
	2000	1.66	1000	*1.64	5000	1.66
	2000	1.68	1000	*1.70	7000	1.70
	3000	*1.72	11000	1.72	2000	1.70
Zianghe		1100	19.80	1900	20.00
Power (Pref)				70	138.00
Power 5½% Debs.				7000	97.50

ODD LOTS

Power 5½% Debs.				500	99.00
S'hai Land		420	21.00	100	21.00
	200	20.75				
Kroewoek				500	2.22½
Consolidated				250	9.05
Kelantan				300	1.08
Power (Pref)				5	138.00
I. I. Trust				200	30.50
Textile				150	8.50
Wheelock				35	96.50
Yangtsze Finance				100	18.60
Exploration				100	26.25
Asia Navigation	100	15.10		100	*15.00
Worsted				200	5.85

*—Direct Business.

Afternoon Session

Yangtsze Finance				2500	18.90
	1000	18.80	500	18.70	500	18.60
S'hai Loan				1500	20.50
I. I. Trust		2000	*30.50	1500	30.50
Central Prop.				100	20.75
China Realty				3500	13.40
S'hai Land		5500	*21.25	15500	21.25
	4000	*21.00	1500	*21.25	3500	21.00
	500	20.75	2000	21.00		
Dockyards		2100	*29.00	3500	29.00
	2800	29.25	5000	*29.00	100	*29.25
	2900	29.00	200	*29.00	400	28.75
	400	29.00				
Asia Navigation		2000	15.10	1000	*15.10
	1500	15.10	1000	*15.00	1000	14.90
Ewo Brwery		1000	7.80	2000	7.85
	2000	*7.80				
Wheelock		100	*96.50	400	97.00
	500	96.50	400	96.00	200	95.50
Ewo Mills (Ord)		100	*38.25	1700	38.00
	900	38.25	200	*38.00	2800	38.00
	3500	37.75	200	37.50	300	37.75
Textile		1000	8.80	500	8.85
	500	8.90	1500	8.85	2000	8.80
Worsted				1000	5.80
C. G. Omnibus		100	18.80	200	18.60
Telephone		100	*31.50	100	31.50
Paper		500	*5.30	1500	5.30
Metal		600	*35.00	200	*35.00
	600	35.25	2400	35.00	200	*35.25
	3700	35.00				
Lumber		400	*85.50	300	85.50
	400	*85.00	300	85.50	200	*86.00
	600	85.50	600	85.00		
Exploration		1500	*26.25	4000	26.00
	1000	*26.00	1500	*25.75	7500	25.75
	1000	25.50	1000	*25.50	500	25.75
	1000	*25.50				
Anglo Dutch		200	17.70	500	*17.60
	300	17.60	700	*17.70	400	17.60
	200	17.50				
Anglo Java				1100	32.25
Batu Anam		2000	*1.86	2000	1.86
Batu				1000	*2.50
Chemor				4000	2.70
Cheng		10000	1.40	1000	*1.40
	6000	1.38				
Consolidated		500	9.20	1000	9.30
Dominion				500	11.50
Java Consolidated				3000	4.05
	1000	4.00				
Kroewoek		4000	2.27½	7000	2.30
Langkat		100	21.50	300	21.75
	200	21.50				
Padang				1000	2.90
Repah		2000	*1.62	1000	1.60
Rubber Trust				1000	12.90
Samagaga				2000	2.40
Semambu		2000	1.68	6000	1.66
	1000	1.64	1000	1.62		
Kelantan		1000	1.16	17000	1.14
	4000	*1.16	8000	1.14	7000	1.12
Tanah Merah		1000	4.15	2000	*4.15
	1000	4.10				
Tebong		7000	1.72	1000	*1.72
	4000	1.70	4000	1.68	5000	*1.68
Zianghe		400	20.00	100	19.90
	700	19.80	100	19.70		

ODD LOTS

Asia Navigation		200	15.10	50	14.80
	100	14.70				
Yangtsze Finance				100	19.00
S'hai Land				100	20.75
Ewo Brewery				50	7.75

*—Direct Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Friday Closing	Yester-day's Closing	Change in Per Cent
I.I.T.	30.00	30.50	+1.7
Shanghai Loans	21.75	20.50*	—
Yangtsze Finance	18.10	18.60	+2.8
China Realty	13.20	13.40	+1.5
Shanghai Land	19.90	21.00	+5.5
Dockyards	28.25	29.00	+2.7
Wheelock	96.50	96.50	0
Ewo Beer	7.70	7.80	+1.3
Ewo Cotton	37.75	37.75	0
Worsted	5.75	5.80	+0.9
Paper	5.25	5.30	+1.0
Metal Industries	35.00	35.00	0
Lumber	85.50	85.00	—0.6
Exploration	25.75	25.50	—1.0
Anglo Java	31.75	32.25	+1.6
Anglo Dutch	17.10	17.50	+2.3
Kroewoek	2.25	2.30	+2.2
Langkats	21.00	21.50	+2.4

*—Quoted Ex Dividend.

Markets Comments

Rumours that the Chinese National dollar would be stabilized have been circulating in town for quite some time, but it was only yesterday morning that importers met with a pleasant surprise when they found that the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation had started selling pound sterling at a rate of 3⅝ pence for one Shanghai dollar, and American dollars at a rate 5 1/16 U.S. dollars for 100 Shanghai dollars.

A message from the Chungking Chinese Currency Stabilization Fund had informed local branch offices of foreign banks licensed for the sale of foreign exchange that the Board would provide U.S. dollars and pound sterling at the afore-mentioned rates provided that the foreign exchange would be used to cover imports from the sterling area or the United States.

A further modification was seen in the regulation that demand originating from the import of luxuries would not be covered. In defining the term luxuries, the message referred to the announcement by the Chinese Ministry of Finance, which at the beginning of July 1939 had stated its prohibition against the import into China of 234 luxury articles under twelve categories of the Tariff, including silks, wines, tobacco, fishery products, cosmetics etc.

Local branch offices of the authorized banks have to make application to the temporary office of the Board of the Stabilization Fund in Hongkong through their Hongkong Office or Agents and will be accommodated on condition that they will resell any exchange purchased from the Board which may subsequently be found to have been used for other than authorized imports or for goods found to be on the prohibited list published by the Chinese Maritime Customs on July 4, 1939.

Banks Cable For Instructions

At the time of writing there are still many moot points in the announcement by the Board, and local branch offices of banks authorized to deal in foreign exchange have cabled for further instructions. Thus it is uncertain whether payments to the British War Fund or payments to insurance companies or remittances to relatives would also be covered by the regulations contained in the announcement by the Board.

It is also uncertain for the time being whether the Dutch East Indies would be placed on the same footing as the sterling area and the United States with respect to an accommodation of importers.

The local black market has thus been further restricted, but since there are still many loopholes in the present system of exchange control, it might well be, for instance, that a merchant who imports cotton from Brazil, country which has not been included in the above-mentioned areas, will have to approach an exporter to get the necessary foreign exchange.

Exporters, on the other hand, will be tempted in face of the high rates in the unofficial exchange market to sell their bills at more favourable rates. In this connection it has been suggested that foreign banks here form a kind of common fund into which they pool all the export bills they purchase in order to accommodate legitimate merchant demand. It is premature, however, to forecast any developments along those lines, since such a procedure would only be feasible on the basis of a gentleman's agreement.

Local commodities are unlikely to react immediately to the firmer trend of the foreign exchange rates, since large areas such as French Indo-China, one of the chief rice exporters for instance, are not included in the exchange control measures.

Furthermore, it is a well-known fact that local merchants are very quick in adapting their prices to a downward trend of the foreign exchange rate, but very slow in marking down their quotations if the trend is reversed.

Stock Exchange Opens Steady

The local stock exchange opened with a steady undertone yesterday, and especially Shanghai Lands and Dockyards riveted attention. Shanghai Lands registered a large turnover of 219.000 shares. It was reported in market circles that the company had sold one of its properties at a price of about $5.000.000.

In the case of Dockyards no special reason could be found for the steady trend of this stock apart from the fact that major traders were reported as buyers.

Toward the close, an easier trend prevailed, and quotations eased off fractions of a point.

Generally speaking, the share market was in a rather friendly mood yesterday, and many traders here considered the stabilization of the Chinese dollar at the reported level as an indication that there was no danger of an impending war in the Pacific since otherwise the Board of the Stabilization Fund would not have announced its intention of supporting the local dollar.

Traders here expect a continuation of the prevailing trend in the absence of adverse news.

Polish Population Responds to Message

Berne, Aug. 17.

The population of many Polish towns warmly responded to the message to all oppressed Slavs sent by the meeting of representatives of all Slav peoples held in Moscow. Polish patriots displayed great ingenuity in organization of mass listening to the broadcast of the Moscow meeting and managed widely to circulate the message and speeches. Thanks to the well organized work within a few hours after the meeting was concluded the message to all oppressed Slavs was multiplied on a hectograph and posted in several Warsaw streets. The oppressed Poles were overwhelmed with a feeling of high enthusiasm and anumation. Polish intellectuals and workmen were circulating this message and explaining its essence in all villages of occupied Poland.—Tass.

Uruguay to Buy War Material from U.S.

Montevideo, Aug. 17.

The Uruguayan Government will submit a bill in Congress shortly providing for the purchase of US$17.000.000 worth of war material from the United States.

This sum will be obtained through a loan from Washington.—Havas Telemondial.

China's Domestic Trade Shows Interport Movement of Goods

A REVIEW of China's domestic trade since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war presents almost insurmountable difficulties, as the trade is not co-ordinated and figures for different areas can only be estimated by the different authorities who happen to be in control, the Japanese, the Chinese Customs officers, and the central and provincial Chinese government officials, states "Finance and Commerce."

Domestic trade carried on by steamers between open ports during 1940 aggregated about C.N.$2,500 millions. The huge traffic by means of Chinese junks and other vessels and the increasingly important interior transportation by trucks, as well as the movement of Chinese produce by railway, are excluded from this figure.

Recorded imports amounted to C.N.$1,118,657,000, while exports from Chinese ports to others Chinese ports totalled 1,388,184,000.

Among the leading import-export groups for domestic trade were bristles, beans, flour, maize, groundnut oil, cigarettes and tobacco, coal, silk cocoons, raw cotton, yarn, and all kinds of cotton piece-goods.

Various Commodities

Shanghai imported last year, chiefly from Tientsin and Tsingtao, 725.000 kgs. of all kinds of bristles, valued at C.N.$20 millions. The total import movement was 840,000 kgs., while Chinese ports exported to other Chinese ports bristles to a weight of 766,000 kgs., the aggregate value of this inter-port trade being no less than C.N.$42 millions.

Among beans, yellow beans were most conspicuous, aggregating $15 millions for imports and $13 millions for exports. Leading exporting ports were Tientsin and Tsingtao, while Shanghai imported the largest cargoes, viz. 260,000 quintals, valued at $11 millions.

Among cereals wheat flour (including semolina) took, by far, the largest share with 1.5 million quintals imported, and 1.68 million quintals exported. The values of imports and exports were $89 and $101 millions respectively. Shanghai was responsible for practically all exports to other Chinese centres, most of the shipments going to North China, and very few to occupied South China.

Next in importance were exports and imports of maize. Again Shanghai exported the chief quantity, viz. 410,000 quintals, out of a total of 459,000 quintals, valued at $15 millions. Principal importers of maize from Shanghai were the North China ports, Tientsin, Lungkow, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Tsingtao. Ningpo received only a small portion, about 2,000 quintals.

Oils

Among the vegetable oils and seeds, groundnut oil was leading in importance, followed by wood oil. Groundnut oil was exported to a quantity of 222,000 quintals, valued at $18.8 millions by Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin, while imports aggregated 206.000 quintals, valued at $17.7 millions, which practically all went to Shanghai. Wood oil imports into Shanghai from other Chinese ports totalled 13,000 quintals, corresponding to a value of $2.4 millions, chief suppliers being Tientsin, and unoccupied Wenchow.

The interior movements of tung oil, chiefly between Chungking and Wanhsien, were very large. Chungking recorded over 82,000 quintals of wood oil as imported during 1940.

Cigarettes and Tobacco

Exporting ports of cigarettes were principally Shanghai (4,743 millions in quantity and $33 millions in value), and Tsingtao (4,044 millions in quantity and $23.6 millions), while leading among importing ports were: Tientsin (4,268 millions), Tsingtao (1,040 millions) and Ningpo (1,112 millions). Total cigarette imports was over $50 millions while exports were valued at almost $61 millions.

Leaf tobacco was exported by Tsingtao, with Ningpo and Wenchow taking only a very insignificant position as suppliers. Shanghai and Tientsin both imported large quantities, viz. 61,665 and 91,620 quintals respectively. Total exports of leaf tobacco were 161,000 quintals, valued at $32 millions while imports aggregated 157,000 quintals, valued $30 millions.

Coal, Silk, Cotton

During last year Shanghai imported, according to the Customs statistics, 1,235,000 tons of coal from other Chinese ports in this case from Chinwangtao. The native coal imports were valued at $13,688,000, while exports of 1,296,000 tons from Chinwangtao were valued at $10,455,000. These exports and imports include coal for ships' bunkers. Tsingtao exported 235,000 tons but no other large domestic imports or exports are recorded.

The local silk filatures, which worked on a greatly curtailed schedule in 1940, received the following quantities of silk cocoons: 969,000 kilos from Ningpo, and 42,000 kilos from Wenchow. The value of these cocoon supplies aggregated $14 millions. Shanghai valued the import of 1,020,000 kgs. at only $13.3 millions.

Movements of domestic cotton were comparatively small. Shanghai exported 46,000 quintals (100 quintals—165.34 piculs of 133.33 lbs) and imported 38,600 quintals. Total exports and imports of raw cotton amounted to 93.000 quintals ($20 millions) and 182,000 quintals ($28 millions) respectively. North China ports imported around 50,000 quintals of cotton while Free China imported about 95,000 quintals, Chungking, with 86.000 quintals being the leading import centre.

Yarn and Piecegoods

The largest items in domestic trade are cotton yarn and piecegoods. The approximate totals of these imports and exports were $400 millions (imports) and $700 millions (exports).

Cotton yarn exports from Shanghai to other ports of China amounted in 1940 to a value of $275 millions, or about 30 per cent of Shanghai mills' production. Altogether 535,000 quintals were shipped from Shanghai, which went chiefly to Free China ports, with minor quantities to occupied North China.

Imports and exports of cotton yarn totalled 316,000 and 598,000 quintals, with values amounting to $147 and $306 millions respectively. The leading yarn importers were Luichow (114,000 quintals), Tientsin (35,000 quintals Chefoo (26,000), Ningpo (22,000), Mengtzs (21,000 quintals).

Cotton drills and jeans were exported mostly from Shanghai to Tientsin, the ports on the Chekiang coast, and Free China. Total imports and exports were 60,000 and 92,000 quintals, corresponding to values of $32 and $51 millions. Cotton shirtings and sheetings were exported from Shanghai and Chefoo to a total of 309,000 and 102,000 quintals respectively.

Importers were chiefly Free China ports and the North China ports. Total imports and exports aggregated 328,000 and 432,000 quintals, valued at $164 and $234 millions.

Piecegoods were again mainly exported from Shanghai, viz. 129,000 quintals ($93.5 millions), with Tsingtao taking a second place supplying only 5,000 quintals. Ningpo and Wenchow imported no less than over 20,000 quintals, while West China ports took about 13,000 quintals. Tientsin and other ports in the North imported about 26,000 quintals. Total imports aggregated 69,000 quintals, valued at $47 millions.

More Industrial Output Means Increased Economic Planning

NEW York—The problem of national capacity to produce steel, aluminium, railroad transport, electric power and other essentials, is much broader than merely blaming business or somebody else for not having expanded capacity. It is quite true that some business held back and under-calculated on requirements, but equally true that the Administration, Congress, and Government officials and economists must share the blame, says Mr. Harold Fleming in the "Christian Science Monitor" of July 17.

The important facts are, first, that the whole outlook of everybody has changed in the last two years, so that now the country's major efforts are directed toward increasing capacity, instead of decreasing it; and second, that increasing capacity is not as simple a task as it sounds.

Gano Dunn's Three Questions

For this the steel industry provides an excellent example. At least three important questions must be answered "yes" before a substantial steel expansion programme is justified. These questions, in fact, were considered quite thoroughly by Gano Dunn in his May survey, and the answers provided the chief reason why he did not recommend the expansion desired by the more extreme left-wing elements in the government.

The first question is whether the country will be able to use all the product of the expanded facilities.

The second question is whether after the expansion enough raw materials or manpower can be spared to operate the new facilities.

And the third question is whether the country can spare the men, materials, and machinery for the expansion itself.

The answer to all these questions must be yes before expansion is justified.

As to the first question, there is grave doubt whether the country will for a long time be in a position to use 10.000.000 tons a year more of steel than is now being produced. Over two thirds of even the present capacity goes into non-defence use. But, it is already being thought in Washington that a few months will see a sharp contraction in non-defence industrial activity—due not to a shortage of steel but to a shortage of skilled labour, of machinery, and of essential raw materials. In fact, present steel capacity permits, even after the most liberal allowance for defence and semi-defence requirements, a larger civilian consumption of steel than at any time in American history. It is hard to imagine the country consuming 5.000.000 or 10.000.000 more tons of steel a year in the next year or two for civilian purposes, over and above present civilian takings, which themselves are a record for all time, while on all sides civilian consumption of virtually everything else is slated for sharp reductions.

Less Steel for Autos

As a steel consumer, the automobile industry is a case in point. It is very unlikely that, a year from now, this industry will be consuming steel at even half its present rate—not for lack of steel, but for lack of copper, aluminium, zinc, chromium, machine tools and skilled labour.

Gano Dunn commented on the large estimates of OPM's statistical division of desirable steel expansion that "in these figures no allowance is made for restriction of consumer demand in any of the (steel-consuming) industries, although such restriction is contemplated."

Even in his own estimates Mr. Dunn allowed for civilian consumption in 1942 of 67,000.000 tons, against a total supply in 1939 of only 53,000.000 tons and in 1929 of 61.700.000.

The second question is whether the industry to be expanded will be able, after expansion, to get the necessary men and materials—i.e., whether the country can spare them. Already steel operations are beginning to sag this summer for lack of scrap steel and pig iron; 10.000.000 more tons of capacity would take over 10,000.000 tons more of combined scrap and steel. Dunn estimated that the increased capacity would take over 4.000.000 more men to operate the new steel mills and then use the product. And serious shortage are already visible in the Nation's supply of many nonferrous metals which go into steel, such as zinc, chromium, nickel and tungsten.

The third question is whether the country can afford the necessary materials, machinery, and men during an emergency for the expansion. This is, perhaps, the most crucial question of all. Over 4,000,000 tons of steel would have to be taken out of this and next year's supply to create the 10,000,000 tons of added capacity. A good deal of this would have to consist of plates, which are needed for tanks, ships, and freight cars. The programme would require a certain amount of machine tools and of electrical equipment to run the mills and of railroad transport of the material, to say nothing of skilled men for the construction.

Electric Power Bottleneck

This problem takes an even more acute form in the case of expanding the country's electric generating capacity. While there is as yet no very tight bottleneck in the available equipment to turn out hydro generators, all the makers of steam generators in the country are full up with orders for months and even years ahead. This is because the two-ocean navy involves enormous requirements in steam turbine equipment.

A large battleship needs as much steam-electric power as a medium-sized city. The navy will eventually require some 17,000,000 kilowatts of such power. Expanding the country's dry-land facilities means either leaning heavily on hydro power or competing with the navy's requirements.

In short, it is not a simple thing to determine whether an apparent bottleneck at any particular point justifies expansion, or how much expansion is justified, in order to produce an over-all increase in the nation's defence capacity. Instances of expensive errors have already come to light.

Metal Shortages

Owing to the shortage of zinc, the brass industry was urged to use more copper, only to have a bottleneck in copper develop and force the industry back to its original reliance on zinc. A tank factory was constructed only to have the machine-tools switched away to the aviation industry. Initial aeroplane construction was concentrated on fighters, which the British chiefly needed, but now it must be converted over to bombers, now the chief need.

More Steel Now—or Later

The problem is further complicated by the need of guessing how far the future defence programme will have to choke back civilian production. The proposal to increase steel capacity substantially, is not really a defence measure at all. There is plenty of steel for defence.

The object is to make it possible for civilians to have more nearly all the steel they want in 1943. Whether this is worth reducing the immediate supply in 1941 and 1942 of men, steel, other materials and men, into such a civilian aim is a serious question. In retrospect it may turn out to look very much like "business as usual" or "politics as usual."

Economic Planning

In any case it must be obvious that the question of increasing capacity involves nicer questions of "economic planning" on a large scale than the country has ever before tackled. Long-term plans must be laid out, involving all the major sections of the national economy. And the interrelations of different parts of such plans must be carefully worked out to dovetail into each other, with a minimum of allowance for unavoidable change of plan. It may be that the present defence programme, with its problems of where and how far to increase capacity, will prove the harbinger of great two- and three- and even five-year programmes such as Germany and Russia have worked under in recent years.

Some of the problems so raised, will be discussed in a concluding article on the question of increasing industrial capacity under the "defence programme."

Crude Rubber Said Piling Up in U.S.

New York, Aug. 16.

As long as the bridge of cargo ships ferrying rubber here from the Far East keeps piling the stuff on American piers there will be no actual shortage of rubber in the United States, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

That is the belief of local rubber experts.

There may be some scrimping here and there, with distribution "bugs" to unscramble as the Government seeks to build up its rubber reserve stocks.

Government rubber holdings, at the end of May totalled around 186.000 tons. By the end of this year the government hopes to have a reserve stock pile of 600,000 tons.

By the end of 1942, it plans on having a reserve pile of 1.200.000 tons.

Imports Exceed Demand

But thus far in the defence effort, despite widened use of rubber in armaments, arrivals of the commodity have substantially exceeded demand.

Rubber stocks in the hands of private companies, plus the Government holdings, aggregated around 364.000 tons at the beginning of last month.

Moreover, synthetic rubber plants, built in units producing 35.000 tons annually per unit, can be constructed in sixteen or eighteen months.

If arrrivals of rubbers here from the Far East suddenly should be stopped, the experts figure current supply stocks could be r

FROM DAY TO DAY

ST. PETER'S, Eaton-square, London, which was recently damaged by enemy action, has been repaired, and full services have been resumed.

THE 5th Company Guides regret owing to the inclement weather it has been necessary to postpone the War Effort Tennis Party arranged for today until August 26, the same arrangements will stand.

ROTARIANS this week will hear one of their own members, Captain S. C. Smith, on "Life on a Modern Sailing Ship." The meeting will be held on Thursday, at 12.15 p.m., 1st floor Metropole Hotel.

STATION XMHD will continue the weekly talks under the title, "Have you Heard?", and today, at 8.20 p.m., George Ashton will speak for fifteen minutes in this series. XMHD is operating on a frequency of 760 kc or a wavelength of 395 m.

A CABLEGRAM has announced the death of Mrs. Alice B. Frame on August 16, in Newton, Mass. Mrs. Frame was for thirty five years a member of the American Board Mission in North China and left China for the States last March.

THE Chinese Newspapermen Association at Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi province, has appealed to all newspapermen associations in the country to hold a simultaneous memorial service for colleagues who died for the cause, a message to the "Sin Wan Pao" says.

IN order to allow their sentries to carry out better examination of anti-cholera inoculation certificates, the Japanese authorities closed the Szechuen and Chapoo bridges to vehicular traffic at 9.45 a.m. yesterday. They were reopened again at 10.25 a.m. This measure caused congestion of traffic.

MR. Wang Yen-pei, secretary-general to the Chinese Government War Loan Campaign Committee, left Hongkong for the Philippines on Sunday to raise contributions among the Chinese residents in Manila, says a Chungking message to the "Sin Wan Pao." Mr. Wan was accompanied by two government officials who will assist him with the campaign in Manila.

THE Modern Library of Japan yesterday opened two outdoor libraries, one at the corner of Bubbling Well and Chengtu Roads, and another on Haining Road. The libraries will be open to the public only from 7 to 10 p.m. These libraries, as an experiment, will be open only for one week and if successful will be continued during the summer period, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

MAJ. Sir Arthur Lawrance, K.C., a former Governor of British Somaliland, has been appointed general representative of the British Red Cross at Lisbon to relieve Mr. Edward Hogg, who is returning to take up a Government appointment. His particular concern will be the supervision of the large consignments of parcels for prisoners of war which arrive at Lisbon en route for Germany via Geneva.

MR. Chen Yieh, American head of the mission hospital of the Church of the Gospel of Christ at Haikou, on Hainan Island, was recently arrested and killed by the Japanese military authorities, says a Shiukwan Chinese message to the "Shun Pao." The American Consul at Haikou has given a full report of the incident to the American Government, from whom a strong protest to the Japanese Government is expected shortly.

A LARGE sugar refinery is planned by the Kweichow Industrial Development Corporation in the near future, a Kweiyang message to the "Cheng Yien Pao" states. The factory will be located on the Pankiang river in Kweichow province, which is a fertile sugar-cane producting centre. So far Kweichow province has depended upon Szechuen and Kwangsi for the supplies of sugar, now the province will be self-sufficient in this connection.

A GUARD of honour formed by a leave party from the Indian Contingent awaited the Duchess of Kent when she visited India House to see the work of the India Comforts Fund. These turbaned soldiers were interested in the Duchess's hat of green ostrich feathers. In London, which they had never visited before, they wanted first to see the sixpenny stores. They started by offering fivepence in the true bazaar style, and were surprised to find that bargaining was not favoured.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending August 16, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was: Foreigners 4 and Chinese 200. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 2 and typhoid fever one. Chinese, tuberculosis 27; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 19 dysentery 7; pneumonia 3; measles 2; beri-beri 2 and diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, typhus fever one each.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight August 16, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement was—Foreigners 19 and Chinese 897. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 4; and smallpox, cholera, typhoid fever, amoebic dysentery, Chinese, typhoid fever 62; tuberculosis 53; dysentery 26; beri-beri 8; paratyphoid fever 4; cholera 3; diphtheria 2; chloeraic diarrhoea 2 and cerebrospinal fever, influenza, typhus fever, relapsing fever one each.

THE birthday of Confucius, China's greatest sage, will be observed throughout China and by the local Chinese community on August 27, the day which is also known as the "national teacher's day" fixed by the Ministry of Education of the Chinese National Government in Chungking, a report to the "Sin Wan Pao" states. In accordance with an agreement reached by the local Chinese public organizations with the two foreign municipal authorities, the Chinese national emblem may be displayed in both municipal areas on that date. To prevent any incident, the police authorities of the two municipal areas will take precautionary measures on that day.

IN a fairly crowded room at Sotheby's on June 11, Mr. John Carter, of Scribner's, won the original autograph manuscript of Arthur Hugh Clough's poem "Say Not the Struggle Nought Availeth," at the comparatively moderate bid of £75. This was the memorable set of verses of which the Prime Minister quoted two at the end of his broadcast on Sunday, April 27, the second one being:

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright.

Mr. Carter said that he had been in communication with his firm in New York and had bought the manuscript on "business account."

Nazi Naval Airman a Captive

One of the many Nazi naval airmen, equivalent to the British Fleet Air Arm, captured recently off the shores of Britain, photographed at a London terminus through which he passed under guard on his way to internment.

Science Keeps Up with the Progress of the War

EIGHT years ago, a modest, unassuming Scottish physicist became Superintendent of the Radio Department of the National Physical Laboratory. He had already been working on meteorological and radio research for sixteen years; but from then onwards his researches were more directly connected with defence, so much so that in 1938 he became Director of Communications Development at the War Ministry itself.

The results of the work of Robert Watson Watt were described recently to the world and were heralded by Air Chief Marshal Joubert and by Lord Beaverbrook as marking one of the turning-points of the war.

From whichever angle this matter is approaced, the results are profoundly interesting, whether we look at it in relation to British scientific progress, or whether we interpret its immediate importance to the war, or whether we peer into the future and try to assess its place in the post-war world. From the widest point of view, the discovery emphasises the vital role played by science in warfare. The scientist is now a front-line fighter, and victory may well go to the side with the most productive laboratories.

In the past, Britain has not always recognised the immediate importance of scientific research in war, and it was not until the end of 1916 that a beginning was made to establish a Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in England. There was a prevalent myth about German superiority in the scientific field, and Germany undeniably had a great lead in organised research. But the inexorable pressure of necessity compelled the British to advance at a rate which normally would never have been attained. The last years of the war amply proved that Germany had no monopoly of scientific inventiveness in the military field.

British Inventiveness

To quote a few instances, the tank was entirely a British invention; Britain took the lead in gas-warfare, especially in evolving gas-shells and in developing the Livens projector, which secured a high concentration of gas; dazzle-painting and many other forms of camouflage originated with British scientists; while sea-camouflage was by common consent a conspicuous British success. One of the shrewdest and most useful discoveries was how to counteract the German use of colour-screens in submarine periscopes. If one delves into the fields of ordnance and munitions, the gains were legion. The result of these cumulative inventions was that it could be confidently stated that Britain would not have won the last war without her scientists.

In this war, the British laboratories started off with fewer disadvantages. The organisation of applied science and research had been immensely strengthened in the post-war years, and even Army tories realised that the fighting services of today needed something more than "chemical-warfare personnel," as gas experts were termed. Moreover, Germany had had lost much of her lead by the admitted decline in scientific fertility under the Nazi repression prior to the war. Germany was weakened every time she allowed the application of the Nuremberg racial laws to deprive her of the services of Jewish scientists, and, in general, there was a grave neglect of the principles without which practical applications were impossible. In one respect, however, Germany still led. As part of her general "Wehrmacht" preparations since 1933, German scientists were more directly organised in State-service than was the case in other nations.

Science and Total War

When it became clear that this struggle was to be "a total war," in which whole communities were directly involved, and in which the military aspect could no longer be isolated from the complete national effort, the work of the scientist inevitably became far more important. Both Germany and Britain were compelled to proceed as far as possible in the direction of self-sufficiency; and thus the invention of substitute wool or rubber or new ways of strengthening bread by the addition of Vitamin B became just as important as the improvement of aeroplane design or making battleships torpedo-proof. The man who made possible the cultivation of the oleaginous soya-bean in Central Europe was contributing as much as the scientist who developed the Messerschmitt or new Focke-Wulfs. Clamant war needs covered the whole gamut of industry and primary production, and the scientists responded to the demands by producing new forms of plastics, new cellulose derivatives, cloth made from field nettles, new methods of handling and hardening low-grade steel, and new drugs. New types of gases, shells, and explosives were produced, even when, as in the case of explosives, the practicable theoretical limit was already thought to have been attained.

Conspicuous British advances were in the balloon barrage, the power-operated turret in warplanes, the Asdic device for detecting enemy submarines, the de-Gaussing girdle to cope with magnetic mines, and the "incendiary leaf." A wealth of scientific research was behind the Spitfire's achievement of firing 120 shots a second; while Germany's greatest contributions were probably aeroplane engines without carburetors, and the development of industrial substitutes. Although much still remains to be done, Britain has made good progress in developing from the "flash painting" of the last war to the effective camouflage of today. When soldiers scoffingly call Woolwich Arsenal "the bloody greenhouse," they are really paying testimony to British scientists, and in time such outstanding problems as the blacking-out of steel mills and of sheets of water will doubtless be satisfactorily solved.

Field of Infinite Abstraction

But it is in connection with aerial warfare that the scientist has produced his most effective, and at times startling, results. No greater compliment could be paid to scientific as to industrial progress than to contrast the latest Douglas DB-17 with a pre-war bomber, or the Typhoon and Tornado with the fighter of 1939, or the Focke-Wulf Kurier with the reconnaissance machine of two years ago. Nevertheless, these improvements in aerial munitions still remain "grounded in the finite," whereas the adaptation of radio research to the lay-mind at least, reaches out into the field of infinite abstraction. To quote Sir Philip Joubert, a scientific trick or toy becomes a deadly instrument of actual warfare. That was how he described Watt's latest device of radio location.

In broad outline, this is an extension to aerial warfare of the principle known in the naval struggle as Asdic, the word coined from the initial letters of anti-submaring directional indication gear. After striking initial sucesses, this was partly countered by the Germans, who are believed to have gained the secret from France last June; but Britain is believed to have improved it to new form. It is now revealed that "radio location" was developed to detect planes and ships, as well as submarines, and that this device, which was extensively used in last September's air battles, now surrounds Britain by a safety belt under incessant scientific surveillance.

The present publicity is afforded the project because the general scientific principle is the secret of no single country, and Britain's leadership lies in its effective practical application. In the last few months, in America as in Britain, much work has been done on this problem, and American military experts stress the revolutionary aspects of what they call R.D.S., or the radio detection system. This extended the range of detection from the eight or nine miles of the older listening apparatus to between 50 and 75 miles, and, with bombers approaching at a third the speed of sound, it will be realized what this extra gain in time meant.

Accurate Results

The principle is that a beam of very high frequency radio waves is sent out, and, crudely put, if the waves strike a solid object, they come bouncing back along the same path on which they were emitted. The position of the object can be measured automatically by measuring the time and the direction; and it is claimed that the position of a plane can be detected to within a few hundred feet, even if it is up to seventy-five miles away. This gives ample warning of attack, it allows the course of oncoming planes to be charted, it shows the strength of the enemy squadrons, it is an invaluable aid to anti-aircraft guns, and it allows interceptors to "ride the beam" to their quarry. When fully developed, this system—and it may be assumed that the Watt device is of much the same nature—takes away the element of surprise in aerial attack and dispenses with old-fashioned sound-locating apparatus, searchlights, and even patrol squadrons. In a word, it could transmute aerial warfare, if it lives up to its claims.

It works by night as by day, and, when combined with progress already made, affords ground for hoping that the terrible menace of the night-bomber will be countered. Indeed, the progressive improvement in the last few months may be largely due to its increasing employment. Thus, Germany lost 15 night raiders over Britain in January, 15 in February, 47 in March, 87 in April, and 90 in the first nine nights of May. It is now estimated that between 8 per cent. and 12 per cent. of the night-bombers are being brought down, and that a destruction rate of this magnitude, if maintained over a period, would cut so deeply into Nazi reserves of planes, engines, and trained night crews that Germany would have to curtail her night bombing. It is too early to be dogmatic on this point, but there has certainly been a marked improvement.

The latest dramatic revelation of "radio-location" thus demonstrates how Britain is keeping to the fore in the ceaseless battle of scientific wits. She has exploited the wireless and gyroscopic principles in a most practical fashion, and she is pointing afresh the moral that "the war is being won or lost in the laboratory," by those little-known scientists and designers whom Lord Beaverbrook fondly describes as his "backroom men."

More Details of Churchill-FDR Meeting

London, Aug. 18.

"Good morning, how are you?" were the first words Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, said as he shook hands with President Roosevelt on their historic meeting, according to a film record of this encounter, which has been flown to England and just arrived in London.

An unedited version of the film was shown privately to a number of journalists last night with however, the majority of the sound track omitted.

The film does not show the two statesmen in actual conference, but a naval officer who accompanied the party stated that during the greater part of the time the two men talked alone in a cabin on the upper deck of the American cruiser (Augusta) where the President had his quarters.

The film shows—Mr. Churchill being piped aboard the American cruiser, wearing a yachting cap and smoking a cigar, and also shows Mr. Churchill handing President Roosevelt a message from the King with the words: "I have the honour, Mr. President, to hand you a letter from His Majesty the King," and this scene shows the service held aboard the battleship Prince of Wales, with the President and Mr. Churchill seated side by side while a Chaplain reads the lesson, which began with the words: "Be strong and of good courage."

Other pictures show fraternization between the crew of the Prince of Wales and 200 American sailors invited on board, who brought gifts which President Roosevelt presented to every member of the British crew, consisting of specially prepared boxes each containing 100 cigarettes, fruit and half a pound of cheese.—Reuter.

War-Peace? Japan Must Choose in "Next Ten Days"

Washington, Aug. 17.

Within the next ten days Japan will have to choose between peace and war, it was declared in American diplomatic quarters here today.

If Japan maintains the status quo, it will mean peace, if she attacks Thailand or Siberia, then it will be war, — a war which will spread throughout the Pacific, these quarters added. They believe, however, that Japan will not extend the war to the Pacific.

They add that the meeting between President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, was devoted in considerable part to the Far Eastern question, and stress President Roosevelt's statement that he did not believe the United States was any nearer a war at present.

These diplomats consider that Anglo-American pressure is strong enough to cause Japan to think before acting.

Major reasons in favour of maintaining peace in the Pacific, they say, are the announcement to the Anglo-American-Soviet conference, American support to Britain and Russia, particularly in planes, Thai resistance to Japanese pressure, Chinese combativity against the Japanese since they received new American war material, British reinforcements brought to Malaya and Burma, and the economic sanctions taken against Japanese by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands.—Havas Telemondial.

Freedom Said to Rest On English-Speaking Peoples

London, Aug. 18.

Present and future freedom on this earth depends upon the continued and more intense collaboration of the whole English-speaking world, declared Miss Dorothy Thompson, American journalist, in a B.B.C. postscript last night.

"I believe that had the United States and the United Kingdom—the American Union and the British Commonwealth—stood together as one people after the last war was settled this one would never have occurred" she continued.

"Unless we stand together now and for the rest of foreseeable history, great peace for all and freedom for all cannot be won or maintained", said Miss Thompson.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Expected to Make New Request for Appropriations

Washingon, Aug. 17.

President Roosevelt is expected soon to send to Congress a new request for Lease-Lend appropriations supplementing the original US$7,000,000,000 measure.

Unofficial sources estimate that the new request will range from US$6,000,000,000 to US$12,000,000,000.

It was also reported that President Roosevelt was considering the revamping of the entire national defence set-up, aiming at more speedy and more efficient production.—Domei.

New Japanese Naval Appointments

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

Vice-Admiral Yoriu Sawamoto, Vice-Chief of the Naval Aviation Headquarters, has been appointed to serve concurrently as chief of the headquarters, replacing Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inoue, who has been appointed to an important post at sea, it is officially announced.

Vice-Admiral Inoue was appointed in 1927 Naval Attache at Rome, in 1933 was named commander of the battlecruiser Hiei, in 1935 became Chief of Staff of the Yokosuka Naval Station, in 1937 Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, in 1940 Chief of the Naval Aviation Headquarters.—Reuter.

Denmark Recognises Nanking Regime

Tokyo, Aug. 18.

The Wang Ching-wei Government at Nanking has been formally recognized by Denmark, states a Japanese report from Nanking. A communication to this effect has been forwarded to the Nanking Foreign Minister, Mr. Hsu Liang, by the Danish Government. Denmark is the 11th country to extend recognition to the Government.—Reuter.

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SHIPPING NEWS

The fast freighter **Hweiping** of the Tai Ping and Company is due to sail from the Hoong Shing Wharf in Pootung this morning on her return trip to Tientsin. She arrived in port from the North on Sunday afternoon.

* * *

The T.K.K. express liner **Nagasaki Maru** is expected here about 3 p.m. today from Nagasaki and will dock alongside the Company's Wayside Wharf. Remaining here overnight she is due to sail for Japan at 9.30 a.m. tomorrow.

* * *

The French vessel **Marechal Joffre** is due tomorrow with more than 5,000 bags of rice to be unloaded here and a full complement of passengers. Coming from Saigon via Manila the vessel will dock at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side.

* * *

The T.K.K. express liner **Taiyo Maru** sailed from the company's Wayside Wharf, Shanghai side, yesterday afternoon on her return voyage to Kobe. She arrived in port on Thursday with a number of passengers and general cargo for local discharge.

* * *

The D.K.K. liner **Hoten Maru** on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen service is due to sail at 9 a.m. today for Tsingtao and Dairen from the company's Whangpoo Wharf where she was berthed since her arrival. Passengers should embark direct from the wharf not later than half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

Due to leave here on Friday on her homeward voyage to Haiphong is the French steamer **Bernadine de Saint Pierre** of the Messagerie Maritimes which arrived in port on Saturday night from French Indo-China and tied up at the lower buoys 11 and 12. She brought to Shanghai a large shipment of coal and 59 passengers who disembarked here.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Hweiping	Tientsin	Tai Ping
Fooshing	Hankow	Chung Hua
Anyoe	Hankow	Chung Hua
Nitto M.	Returned	T.K.K.
Taiyu M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Vessels Sailing

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J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Mantai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sensan M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
S'yothai Nawa	Thai	Thai Seri
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Myoko M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Taiyo M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tientsin M.	Jap.	D.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Ital.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Ital.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

CAMERAS

When a person wants to wander, his first thought is to buy a camera; this is the way to capture the sights and thrills of his travels. In Shanghai there are novelties and sights that must be recorded and kept against that time when one leaves the East to settle in the home country. Consult our classified advertisement columns about buying a camera.

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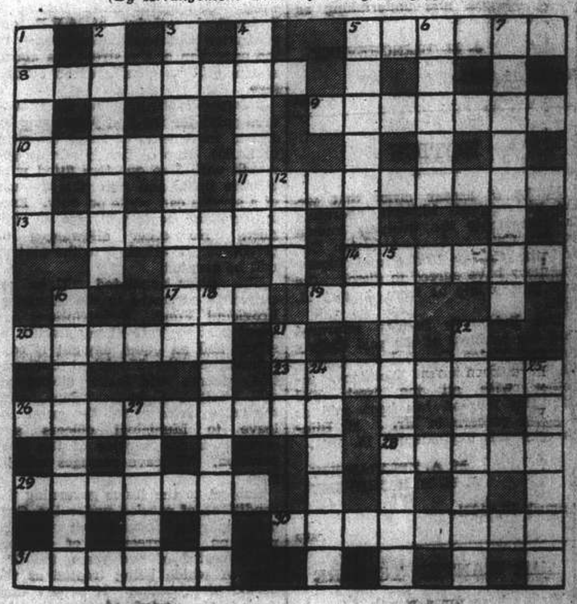
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 576

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



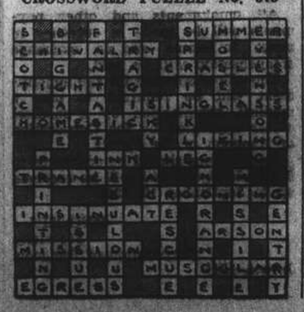
ACROSS

5 Did this insect annoy some of the Israelites?
8 It should take a brawny fellow to lift this cask
9 "Tears up" (anag.)
10 Oxford college
11 To disguise your tourer give it the lie, like this
13 On which the charge of the light brigade is based (two words)
14 By no means callow
17 What many humorists are in need of
19 A bit of jewellery
20 Metallic, and old in part
23 It's certainly this to have a car that breaks down far from home
25 No willing service
28 From this a dangerous woman could be made, by gum!
29 A useful artistic device for repeating patterns
30 A word in advance
31 This pretence is all in play, of course

DOWN

1 Crowd
2 "It's a nag" (anag.)
3 Allen is prominent in defiance
4 A refreshing feature of the speaker's table, perhaps
5 Joyous
6 One of the depressed areas of the country, and mostly irritating
7 This was formerly left for the sailors
12 Skill
15 Not with deftness
16 This can be made by most dice
18 The answer here gives you the widest possible choice
21 Not such as curious
22 Aye, there's the rub!
24 Conflict in colour brings its own compensation
25 The bark is often inside this
27 Last name of famous Italian old master

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 575



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OCT 22 1941
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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Tropical air contacting Siberian air along the Yangtze Valley. Cloudy weather with local thunder and easterly winds around Shantung: with unsteady and moderate winds over our regions and the coast to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 77.0	max. 92.0	min. 75.7	max. 88.2
„ same date last year	min. 78.0	max. 94.0	min. 77.0	max. 94.5

Rainfall: 1.84

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1941 (27th day of 6th *inter.* moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 20, 8 p.m. registered and Aug. 21, 8 a.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Sept. 2. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 20, 8 p.m. registered and Aug. 21, 8 a.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 10, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTHS

RIGG—On August 18, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Felicity, wife of W. H. B. RIGG, a son.

MARTIN.—On August 18, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to JOYCE STUART (née Bidwell) wife of James William Meredyth Martin, a son. -2139

DEATH

ASHFORD.—On Saturday, August 16, 1941, at The Country Hospital, HENRY ASHFORD, (Shanghai Dockyards, Limited), aged 56 years, the dearly-beloved husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Avis Ashford. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held today, August 19 at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4.30 p.m. 10824

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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TO-DAY'S EVENT

AUGUST

19 Hankow water level 53.6 ft. above zero (1931)
19 Soviet-German trade agreement (1939)
19 Evacuation of British Somaliland (1940)

COMING EVENTS

AUGUST

20 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30
20 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Night, 9.30.
21 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Russian Night, 9.30.
27 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30

SEPTEMBER

13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.

NOTICE

I have this day August 15, 1941, purchased all of the property and assets and assumed all of the liabilities of the Cathay Aerated Water Co. and have taken over its entire business and undertaking as a going concern.

J. M. BLINCHEVSKY

August 15, 1941. -2120

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, hitherto operating in partnership the business known as the Cathay Aerated Water Co., and the Cathay Vodka and Liquor Distillery have agreed to dissolve the said partnership as from August 15, 1941.

The Public is further informed that the business of the said Cathay Aerated Water Co. and the Cathay Vodka and Liquor Distillery, together with all the assets and liabilities thereof, has been sold as a going concern to Mr. J. M. Blinchevsky this day August 15, 1941.

M. A. ZELVIANSKY
J. M. BLINCHEVSKY

August 15, 1941. -2129

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APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL OFFICER, FIRE BRIGADE.

Applications are invited for the post of an Additional Officer, Fire Brigade, Rangoon Corporation.

Age and Nationality:—Candidates should state their age and nationality. Men between the years of 35 and 42 will be preferred but this age-limit may be relaxed in respect of candidates who are exceptionally qualified.

Qualifications:—Preference will be given to candidates who are qualified and trained mechanical Engineers and possess an intimate knowledge of electricity, petrol motor fire engines and appliances and pumping machinery. Membership of the Institute of Fire Engineers (Class to be stated) and certificate from the Government A.R.P. School at Tatfield will be considered an added qualification.

Experience:—Candidates should state their present and previous employment and the nature and extent of their experience in the fire brigade work. Candidates must possess a thorough knowledge of A.R.P. organization and work. Experience in the operation of the street fire alarm system will be considered an advantage.

Salary:—Rs.400 (Rupees four hundred only) for the first year rising by annual increments of Rs.20 (twenty) to Rs.500 (Rupees five hundred) per month with free quarters fitted with electric lights and fans plus the use of a service car, while on duty. Free uniform and boots will also be supplied. No other allowances or privileges are attached to the post or will be granted.

The officer appointed will be required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund. Subscriptions are payable at the rate of one-twelfth of salary and an equal amount is contributed by the Municipal Corporation. Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the rules relating to the grant of leave to Municipal officers and servants in the service of the Corporation. No leave passages will be paid.

Subject to the Rules governing the conditions of service under the Corporation the appointment will be made on an agreement of contract for a period of five years, the first year of which being treated as the period of probation. If at any time during the period of probation or at the end of it the officer is found unsuitable his services may be terminated upon the Corporation giving to him three months' notice.

A free first class passage to Rangoon from the Port of embarkation will be granted and a similar return passage on the ordinary termination of the agreement provided the officer elects to return to a Port in the United Kingdom within a period of six months of such termination. In case the services of the person appointed is terminated during or at the end of the period of probation and after due notice, he will be provided with a free first class passage to the place from which he embarked for joining his appointment provided he returns within one month from the date of termination of his services.

All emoluments and other payments will be made in currency in usage in Burma and no exchange compensation will be paid.

The officer selected for the appointment will be required to pass a medical examination by a medical officer appointed by the Corporation of Rangoon or its Agents.

Applications should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received up to September 18, 1941.

MYO KIN,
Secretary.
Corporation of Rangoon.
July 4, 1941.

Drink V

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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Aug. 17 16.00	Aug. 17 21.00	Aug. 18 4.00	Aug. 18 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.63	29.70	29.69	29.74
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.10	+0.07	+0.10	+0.07
at 32 F. („ 12 hrs.)	+0.04	+0.03	+0.06	+0.04
Wind (direction)	SSE	SE	SE	SE
„ (miles per hour)	8.1	9.1	7.4	10.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	92.3°	76.8°	80.6°	84.7°
Humidity (per cent)	69	100	98	89
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	6	10	6	9
Rainfall (inches)	—	13.1	0.01	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 17	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.65	+0.08	29.70
Temperature: min. 76.8° max. 95.4°	86.1°	+1.7°	80.8°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	44.20	13.1	30.21

Time and Tide	19/8	20/8	21/8	22/8	23/8	24/8	25/8
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.21	5.22	5.22	5.23	5.24	5.25	5.26
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.34	18.33	18.32	18.31	18.30	18.29	18.27
Moon rises at Shanghai	1.49	2.42	3.38	4.38	5.38	6.41	7.44
Moon sets at Shanghai	15.47	16.34	17.20	18.03	18.44	19.25	20.06
Flood makes Shai. (day)	8.00	8.50	9.36	10.19	10.52	11.25	11.58
Ebb, makes Shai. (day)	13.53	13.35	14.15	15.00	15.47	16.32	17.15
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	9.55	10.49	11.34	12.04	12.42	13.19	13.51
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.48	8.68	9.05	11.30	11.15	11.55	11.60

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 17th:—Low and unsteady pressure over Japan: steady over China. Low area over the Pacific. Easterly winds along the China Coast. Cludy, hot and thundery weather.

State on the morning of the 18th:—Hot and very damp weather. East-south-easterly wind. Low and steady pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, August 19. *Reg. Ord.*

Hongkong and Canton	8.30	9.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.30	11.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Chefoo	*20.00	7.15
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

THURSDAY, August 21.

Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	8.00
Aust. N.Z. and Straits via Hongkong	*20.00	8.00
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	8.00
Amoy	8.15	8.45
Indo-China	A 15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18,30	20,00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 12.00 on 21st.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore via Hongkong on Aug. 20, at 8 p.m. for registered and on Aug. 21, at 8 a.m. for ordinary.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow, per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaiwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.
Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'sin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Portuguese Benevolent Society
IN MEMORY OF ALVARO D'ECA

Raphael, D.	$10
Meyer, H. A.	5

THE FORD CAR

Now a big Ford car that gives its owner better, more comfortable transportation than any price could buy a few short years ago. A car finer at many points in its design and in its quality than anything else you can buy at a comparable price.

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Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED, experienced stenographer for temporay work from August 21 to September 6. Address Box 1295, NCDN. -2127

INCREASE your earning power by learning shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Expert tuition. Many placed in suitable positions after few months' training. Apply The Shanghai Business College, 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. -10772

WANTED experienced secretary-stenographer to take charge commercial correspondence. Excellent knowledge of English; university graduate preferred. Reply stating qualification and salary expected. Box 1293, NCDN. 10816

WANTED Chinese office assistant, experienced in accounting, coding and filing. Reply stating qualifications and salary expected. Box 1204, NCDN. 10617

WANTED experienced Chinese filing clerk, also familiar with postal matters. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box 1271, NCDN. -2094

WANTED: Cotton mill manager, British, must be experienced in cotton spinning and weaving, capable of managing 30,000 spindle mill. Applications which will be treated in confidence with copies of testimonials, and full details should be sent to Box 1223, NCDN. 10779

Business Opportunities

FOREIGN neutral firm would invest $100,000 or over in sound local manufacturing concern, or would take over exclusive distribution its products. Particulars to Box 1308, NCDN. -2127

FOREIGNER, (extrality), speaking several languages, disposing cash $10,000, looks silent/active partnership with going concern, sound/profitable. Box 1218, NCDN. -2128

FOREIGN well established factory seeks further capital for enlarging production. Sound and very profitable business. Box 1214, NCDN. -1999

WE buy and sell all kinds of leather. You will always get best prices from us. Telephone 18433. -2026

Personal

TWO young American bachelors would like to meet interesting young men and women of other nationalities for exchange of ideas. Box 1305, NCDN. -2134

Chinese Servants

WELL recommended cook-boy available immediately. Reply Box 1312, NCDN. -2142

34097 Reliance Employment Agency, 1082 Avenue Road. Trustworthy household servants only. Individual, quick service. -2121

RELIABLE cook-boy, wife wash-coolie-amah. Both clean, honest. Best recommendations. Box 1307, NCDN. -2126

THOROUGHLY reliable couple, cook-boy and amah, available immediately. Long experience American cooking, care of children, washing. Box 1301, NCDN, or telephone 73420 evenings. -2123

CAN recommend experienced wash and baby amah. Young son to work as house coolie but not condition. Telephone 77261 between 1.30 and 3 p.m. -2119

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -1689

73148. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -1496

WANTED immediately well recommended cook-boy or cook, experienced American cooking and Number two boy. Box 1269, NCDN. -2098

Unfurnished Houses

DETACHED house to let to Allied nationals only. Vicinity Great Western Road, near Columbia Country Club. Seven rooms, two bathrooms, pantry, kitchen, garage, servants' quarters. Rent $350. Apply stating nationality to Box 1288, NCDN. -2116

US$50 rent excluding taxes etc. No key money. Unfurnished modern six-roomed residence at 689 Route Sieyes. Owner N. Katem, telephone 75422 from 9 a.m. to noon. -2089

FOR RENT: Spanish bungalow (five rooms), two bedrooms, bathroom, garage. Vegetable garden. US$30. James Sanborn, 273 Hungjao Road. -2084

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

ALICE. 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, from 2 to 10. Massage. -1660

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. 10809

EXCHANGE UP!—PRICES DOWN!

at WHITEAWAY'S

Owing to the improvement in the value of the Dollar, Whiteaway's have been able to REDUCE PRICES THROUGHOUT THE STORE. Take advantage of these lower prices NOW!—Make up your Shopping Lists—Call in at Whiteaway's this morning and SAVE MONEY on every item you buy!

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

GENTLEMAN, British, with sound knowledge and experience accountancy, costing, statistics, office management, etc. Will accept moderate salary. Reply Box 1296, NCDN. -2130

ENGLISHMAN, old resident, speaking Chinese fairly well, desires position Good organizer, controller (ex-army officer, inelegible). Box 1291, NCDN. -2122

YOUNG girl typist can translate English and Japanese. Please apply Box 1246, NCDN. -2086

YOUNG lady (Chinese) desires position as stenographer. Efficient. References. Box 1215, NCDN. -2009

Educational

WANTED: Harmonica lessons by beginner from expert. Apply Box 1306, NCDN. -2135

QUALIFIED Chinese lady teacher, speaking English, gives Shanghai dialect lessons. Easy method. Telephone 32379. -2122

FIGUEIREDO'S School, Shorthand typewriting. English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apts., 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 10499

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road. 10474

Miscellaneous

JAPANESE legal adviser offers his services to nationals (companies or individuals) of any country for the conduct of affairs and safeguard of interests. Secretary Terui, 673 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17289, 19351. 10593

AMERICAN, British magazines, delivered anywhere. Moderate lending fees. First Shanghai Reading Circle, 131/423 Museum Road. 14640. -990

WANTED four room furniture in good condition for hire or purchase. Write Box 1274 NCDN. 10810

REFRIGERATORS made and repaired by foreign experts. Several new and second-hand in stock. Foreign Engineering Co. Telephone 78145. -1996

Lost

LOST: Bill of Lading marked C K Co. over 48809 over 47429 No. 1 for 1 case Clippers ex s.s. Sea Witch, declared null and void. James Magill & Co. 10800

NOTICE is hereby given that Godown Warrant No. 533 of January 12, 1934, issued by the American Securities Corporation of Shanghai in the name of Mr. Muling, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. August 13, 1941. Muling. 10799

Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent two-roomed flat with kitchen and bathroom, in French Concession or Bubbling Well. Address Box 1310, NCDN. 10836

A DOWNTOWN unfurnished flat. Two rooms, bath, kitchen, $600 per month Apply Box 1264, NCDN. -2087

ANYBODY willing change apartment/house, four rooms, furnished for valuable diamond ring? Box 1293, NCDN. -2125

DOWNTOWN or Bubbling Well: room or apartment wanted. Box 1299, NCDN. -2131

FOREIGNER wants small room near Bund. Preferably with telephone. Write Box 1287, NCDN. -2119

AMERICAN-Chinese wishes to rent American owned small house with gardem in Concession, preferably Petain district. Reply Box 1239, NCDN. -2041

Wanted to Purchase

SECONDHAND electric welding set required by small workshop. Reply to Post Office Box 1649. 10837

WILL pay high price for secondhand bicycles. Telephone 30337, Mr. Tong. -2129

WANTED: Persian rug for living room, medium size. Box 1183, NCDN. -1987

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses; shoes, carpets, clothing etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. -2027

Dancing

NEW Dancing Academy, 737 Weihaiwei Road, House 3, Flat 203. Academy exclusively for the English-style ballroom dancing. Lessons are given personally step by step by an experienced teacher, Mr. L. Gay. Beginners are guaranteed to be able to dance after four lessons. The fee is to be refunded in case they can not. For the advanced, the latest variations and higher technics. -1971

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -1998

Cameras

ONE "Ensign" cine camera 16 mm. F2.6; also one 'Rolleiflex" F7.5 cm., for sale. Box 1309, NCDN. 10834

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TWO perambulators, one set infant's nursery furniture. Telephone 21558 10835

LATEST model full-automatic electric calculating machine for sale. Reply Box 1317, NCDN. -2144

HANAU sunlight quartz lamp, home model, new, Siemens diathermy apparatus. Selling cheap. 124 Sassoon House. -2140

FOR SALE: Small imported wooden enamel ice box. Apply Box 1302, NCDN. 10831

EXCEPTIONAL quality: Beautiful 19-piece carved dining-room set (perfect condition); dining table with three leaves, 12 chairs, large, medium and small sideboards, china closet, screen mirror, US$300; man's large attractive carved desk with chair, US$50; ladies' desk-bookcase, US$25; imported ladies' desk, US$15; upholstered blue, also tan velour easy chairs, high cane back carved chair, US$10 each; carved side table, US$5; long carved Chinese mirror, US$10; very large tin lined chest with two locks, US$10. All in perfect condition and can be seen at any time. Telephone 71094. 10829

PERSIAN rug, two pieces, high quality, in excellent condition. Box 1184, NCDN. -1987

SALE: Brand new electrical home pump. German made. 1" sec. 60' head, 220 v. Telephone 76492. -2112

GENERAL Electric ceiling fans, $300 each. One new radio $200. One aluminium ice chest. Box 1284, NCDN. -10821

FOR SALE: Electric refrigerator. Good condition. US$60. Reply Box 1283, NCDN. -2111

WESTINGHOUSE Automeal electric cooker, almost new, $600. Whole meal cooked in one operation. Box 1252, NCDN. -2066

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138 Hamilton House. -2068

SUMMER shirts, ½ sleeves, made to measure, from $15.50; Pyjamas, knee length, $19.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10829

ONE Evinrude outboard motor, 1¼ H.P. weight 24 lb. Perfect condition. Recently overhauled. $800. Box 1122, NCDN. 10719

FOUR dynamo sets, each 1,000 amp., 12 volt. One dynamo set 2,000 amp., 15 volt. All D.C. with motors, resistance boards. Apply Telephone 78145. -2000

PIANO, modern, American make, baby grand. Good condition. Box 1275 NCDN. 10810

PERSIAN carpet, about 9 x 12, and two high-class rugs, for sale, Box 867, NCDN. -1467

SECONDHAND furniture, refrigerators, ice-boxes, household effects, bought/sold at best prices. G. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat. Telephone 73597. -1632

STAMPS, old and new: Only Hermes Stamp Co., 685 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 61540. -8734

Radios

TELEPHONE 51140! Foreign radio engineer repairs at your home. "Radio Expert," 131/438 Museum Road. -1314

Furnished Apartments

THREE room flat, low rent, furniture, fixtures to be taken over. Box 1311, NCDN. -2141

TWO roomed apartment, with all conveniences, Concession. Furniture to be taken over. Box 1316, NCDN. -2143

TO LET, three roomed apartment, modern conveniences, Bubbling Well. Furnitures and fixtures US$1,000. Box 1250, NCDN. -2062

TO LET, furnished three roomed apartment, all conveniences. Rue Lafayette. Box 1253, NCDN. -2067

TO LET, in a new apartment building, in the best residential part of French Concession, two and three-roomed furnished and unfurnished apartments with all modern conveniences. Apply A. Leonard, P. Veysseyre, Architects, 461 Avenue Joffre. 10818

Boats

FOR SALE: 8½ ton yacht "Haven". Strongly built teak hull. Full head room in cabin. Fully equipped and in perfect condition throughout. Enquiries to Box 1314, NCDN. 10839

Rooms without Board

ONE furnished room to let, suitable for bachelor, available September 1. Address Box 1304, NCDN. 10832

ROOM nicely furnished, private bath-room, verandah, steamheating, best part Concession, board optional, to responsible bachelor. Box 1242, NCDN. -2042

TO LET, 1½ furnished south room, hot water, steamheating. 1376 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 75681. -1948

Rooms with Board

47 Avenue du Roi Albert. Large bed-sitting room, verandah, private bath-room, excellent cuisine. British or American only. Mrs. H. Brock. -2109

BELMONT House, 15 Kelmscott Gardens. September 1, south double room, bathroom, verandah. Excellent food. English owned. 10808

Furnished Houses

LARGE residence with beautiful garden, all modern conveniences, to be rented to a reliable party only. Rent $1,700. Apply stating nationality to Box 1277, NCDN. 10814

Motor Cars and Cycles

DODGE 1934, standard sedan, in good condition, for sale, at US$475. Telephone 10429 for details. 10827

WANTED to buy, one reliable used car. Reply stating price to Box 1296, NCDN. -2128

1934 Dodge sedan in excellent condition, US$325 cash. Bargain. Address Box 1297, NCDN. 10826

FOR SALE, late 1939 Packard sedan, like new, driven only 11,000 miles, price US$2,000 or nearest offer. Box 1300, NCDN. 10850

BUICK 1940 Roadmaster with radio, excellent condition, US$2,500. Box 1289, NCDN. -2117

1939 latest Buick 41 model, US$1,600, absolutely good condition, owner leaving Shanghai. Telephone 42943. -2082

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors authorized Ford Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400 10821

WANTED secondhand small car. No broker. Post Office Box 2131. -2104

OLDSMOBILE coupe 1931 in perfect condition, US$225. Telephone 75172. -2097

Office Cars

LIFT required, two-three times daily. Petain-Nanking Road. Address Box 1247 XCDN. -2093

Houses and Land

FACTORY site 2 mow required, or building 4,000 sq. ft. floor space with open land. Buy or lease. Location Settlement south of creek essential. Box 1315, NCDN. 10841

10 mow fronting French Water Works & Tramcar Company, Nantao, US$3,000. Box 1292, NCDN. -2124

FOR SALE, most beautiful modern big residence, up-to-date equipment, entirely furnished, with over 6 mow land, in best part of French Concession. Price US$85,000. No brokers. Address Box 980, NCDN. 10812

PRIVATE individual (Chinese) desires to buy 1-3 mow of land with or without house in Settlement or Concession. Only offers from British or American owners considered. Reply giving full particulars to Box 1290, NCDN. -2095

HOUSES and land, situated in the western district of Shanghai, and Hungjao; if for sale, please write full particulars to The E-W Property Department, 54 Great Western Road, Ground Floor. Telephone 22272. -1951

FOR SALE or to let, large, modern residence on seven mow land on Hungjao Road. K. H. Suhr, 3 Connaught Road, Telephone 35658. -1972

Unfurnished Apartments

BEAUTIFUL three and four-roomed apartment, best part Concession. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -2129

Animals

WANTED to buy a young male springer spaniel. Box, 1303, NCDN. -2133

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Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
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320 SZECHUEN ROAD
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86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8, Telephone 83993

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully is Kobe by the **Japan Chronicle**,.. on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers, The **Japan Chronicle** gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

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